The Chicago Tribune.

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The Special Committee of the House on the reform of the Civil Service reported yesterday through its Chairman, Mr. Willard, a bill to promote the independence of the several branches of the Government. The bill makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $100 to $1,000, for a member of either House of Congress to press or recommend a candidate for office under any of the Departments, unless requested to do so by the Heads of those Departments. This is substantially the same bill introduced in the Senate last winter by Senator Trumbull. Its passage and faithful execution would be of great value as the necessary complement of the reform already recommended by the Civil Service Commission. The greatest good to be expected from the proposed reforms of the service is that which will result to the politics of the country from the elimination of the place-agency business as an element in determining the result of elections or conventions; and this valuable result is chiefly to be hoped for through such measure as this, by which members of Congress agree, on their own part, to refrain from office-brokering, and at the same time forestall their success against the practice. It is very doubtful, however, whether such an act of patriotic self-denial can be obtained from the politicians in Congress. Ben Butler sounded the key-note of the more selfish and narrow class of these politicians when he sneeringly proposed, on the introduction of the measure, to add an amendment requiring all applications for office to be made through the Claim Agents and middle-men about the Capitol. But we cannot perceive that even this course would be much worse than to make Claim Agents and middle-men out of our Federal legislators.

Carl Schurz made a powerful speech in the Senate yesterday, upon Mr. Sumner's resolution for an investigation into the sale of arms to agents of the French Government. After lashing Messrs. Conkling and Morton pretty severely for the illogical and disingenuous character of their arguments, whereof an alleged "Senatorial cabal" form the burden, the Missouri Senator proceeded with a careful analysis of the question before the Senate, and made a strong showing of grounds for an investigation. His speech may be found quite fully reported in our Washington despatches. The Senator has achieved the honor of attracting to his speech an interest and an attendance almost unprecedented in the recent history of Senatorial debates. The throng of diplomats, Congressmen, ladies, and dignitaries of all sorts who packed the Senate Chamber during the elaborate effort of Mr. Schurz was drawn hither not more by the interest of the subject than by the reputation which Carl Schurz has now acquired of being one of the most accomplished controversialists, as well as keen thinkers and bold speakers, whose voices have ever sounded in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Schurz was followed by Mr. Morton, who returned to the policy of the opponents of the resolution, and continued to asperse the motives of those who favor it.

The trials of the indicted Aldermen continue in the Criminal Court. The policy of all these gentlemen now is to obtain a change of venue, on the ground of a prejudiced public opinion, owing to the deleterious influence of the newspapers, nearly all of which are opposed to bribery and corruption. The applications of two of the indicted (McCauley and Whittaker) have been granted, and their cases go to Lake County for trial. The case of George S. Powell, who was unable to obtain a removal, came on yesterday, and the most important part of the testimony for the people was heard. Powell is the man who is accused of being the manager and spokesman of a ring of marketable Aldermen during the pendency of the recent elections by the Common Council. William Baragwanath, who was then a candidate for Boiler Inspector before the Council, testifies that he was referred to Powell as the man who could, if "fixed," give him (Baragwanath) the election; and that, on asking Powell, he was told by that official that it would cost him (B.) $300 to secure the place. The trial of Powell promises to be no more "prejudicial" to public opinion than the clamor of the press on the subject.

Premier Gladstone has addressed a letter to the enterprising American newspaper correspondent in London, denying that he used the violent language imputed to him in the reports of the Parliamentary debates of the 6th and 7th instant. But little of this language has yet reached this country, though the speeches are now due in the course of the mails. At all events, it is an affair of Mr. Gladstone's entirely, and not one about which the American nation is going to be much concerned. If he *did* find it necessary to storm a little about America, in order to keep himself well in popular favor among his constituency, he did only what we often allow our statesmen to do with reference to England. It is certainly allowable for Gladstone to pronounce the American claims "preposterous;" at the same time it is for the Tribunal mutually selected to pass finally upon them.

The Japanese Embassy, so long pent up in Utah by the snow-blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad, are to leave Salt Lake City this morning for the East. It is very unfortunate that these Oriental visitors, so intent upon observing everything pertaining to our civilization, should be so long kept in close contact with a society which is anything but characteristic of our country, and perhaps thereby compelled to slight many features which *are* characteristic. Perhaps, however, a week in Chicago will serve to wipe out all excess of impressions obtained in King Brigham's realm.

A rumor comes from Rome, by way of Florence, that the Pope has signed an edict summoning another Œcumenical Council, to meet either on the Isle of Malta or else in the Tyrol. The story is not improbable. The frowardness of the Italian monarch, the coolness of the Catholic Powers generally, and especially the very poor headway which Infallibility has made in Germany and Austria, have served to put His Holiness in a very uncomfortable state of mind, and convinced him that at least *something* has got to be done.

We shall not have to wait until June, by any means, nor even until the earlier assembling of the Cincinnati Convention, for the opening of the Presidential campaign. The Labor Reformers meet at Columbus, O., to-day, and will put in nomination able-bodied candidates for President and Vice President. According to our telegrams from Columbus, the favorites among the full field of possible candidates are, Judge Davis for President, and Thos. Ewing for Vice ditto. Judge Davis seems to be in good demand for the situation of Presidential candidate.

The Mayor's bill again passed the House at Springfield yesterday, with only 6 dissenting votes, but without the two-thirds necessary to ensure the emergency clause. The bill, as passed, is now pretty sure to become a law. In the Senate, Mr. Woodard succeeded in getting postponed until Thursday Mr. Jewett's bill ceding Quincy street (through the proposed Post Office block) to the United States without action by the City Government.

Paris is in a state of excitement over the conspiracy in behalf of the Bonaparte dynasty, which the Government evidently believes to exist and to threaten seriously. Guards have been doubled, and other precautions taken against an uprising or stratagem to overturn the State.

The resolution of censure in the British House of Commons, on Monday night, seems to have failed signally. The defection of Liberals was only sixteen, which is less than has occurred on previous tests, and which proves the Government still very largely in the majority.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—An area flow barometer will probably on Wednesday morning extend eastward over the Gulf States with southerly winds and rainy weather on the coast, and northeast winds veering to the southeast, with threatening weather in the South Atlantic States. The low barometer in Canada will move down the St. Lawrence valley with snow and rain. Easterly winds will veer to the southwest with cloudy weather in the middle States Wednesday morning, and over New England during the afternoon, possibly with light rain.

WASHINGTON.

Continuation of the Senate Debate on the Sumner Resolution.

Speeches by Senators Schurz and Morton.

The Clinton, Iowa Bridge Bill Passed in the Senate.

Further Correspondence Relative to the Remingtons' Transactions.

A Batch of Michigan Protests Against the Chicago Relief Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SCHURZ'S SPEECH IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The scene in the Senate to-day, preceding and during Schurz's speech, has not been paralleled for many years. The public galleries, diplomatic and reporters' galleries were packed, and crowds were packed in the aisles and protruded through the upper doors. Ladies were first admitted to the cloak-rooms by direction of the Senate; then to settees and chairs around the Chamber, then to some of the Senators' seats, and, lastly, ranged on each side of the Vice President on the floor. Though the House was in session in Committee of the Whole, nearly the whole body came over and stood in outside the desk. Speaker Blaine, Dawes, Butler, Shellabarger, and such men were all there, and in the diplomatic galleries were Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Colfax, and several foreign Ministers and their wives. This entire audience sat perfectly quiet for three hours, while Schurz presented his reply to Conkling and Morton, and the documentary evidence upon which he relied the argument he drew. Whatever is thought of the merits of the controversy, all admit that his effort in the Senate to-day was one of the finest made of late years in that body. Senator Morton, in reply, held up the political bearing and conduct of Schurz and his associates, and, so far as this was an answer to the facts and arguments presented, it was probably the best thing that could be done in that line of answer.

SENATOR FERRY AND CHICAGO RELIEF.

Senator Ferry, of Michigan, who is the most active opponent of the Chicago Relief bill, presented remonstrances of the citizens of Grand Rapids against the passage of the bill, signed by Thomas D. Gilbert, W. B. Lediard, M. V. Aldridge, M. L. Sweet, John Chauncey, A. Roberts & Son, L. H. Randal, Winderly & Co., William T. Powers, Robinson, Solomon & Co., Ryerson, Hitts & Co., William A. Howard, L. H. Withey & Co., C. C. Comstock, Brown, Wilson & Co., E. M. Doubleday, and S. A. Brown. In connection with the name heading this list Mr. Ferry said that he holds largely of stock in a banking house in Chicago, destroyed and crippled by the fire, and is now President of a bank at Grand Rapids. The Michigan Senator gave notice of further memorials, one of which was telegraphed on to-night. This is from the lumbermen of White River, and sets forth the belief of the petitioners that the bill is intended to open the doors for rings, frauds and all kinds of corruption. The memorial is signed by Fry, Dawlin & Co., Colby & Co., D. C., Bowen & Co., A. B., Bowen & Co., G. F. Goodrich, Stohles & Co., D. J. Foster, George W. Franklin, Jos. Dalton, C. Johnson, and J. B. Cook & Son.

REMINGTON'S ARMS SPECULATIONS.

The full text of the letters given to Remington by the American officials when he left to settle his claims on account of arms purchased for France, have arrived in the foreign mail. They were printed in French for use in Paris, by the Remingtons. Their dates were during the last week of November and first of December 1871. The first in order is from the Washington Branch of the banking houses of Jay Cooke & Co., and addressed to Minister Washburne. Next followed an endorsement from two New York banks. The following was written from the Navy Department, formally approved by Secretary Robeson, and inclosed to the Remingtons by the Secretary in an official letter:

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, 9th Dec. 1871.

Hon. George W. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to say in reply to the letter of Messrs. Remington & Sons, of the 28th of November, that there is the slightest proof in our records of any disloyal or fraudulent transactions on the part of the house of E. Remington & Sons in their contracts with the Navy Department. Nor of their incapacity to execute them in a satisfactory manner. This Bureau relied without hesitation upon their integrity and their honor as business men during the rebellion, and has never had reason to regret its confidence. All orders were promptly and faithfully executed, and their regulation as well as their standing as manufacturers and merchants of small arms, remain without reproach upon our archives.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

A. LUDLOW CASE, Chief of Bureau.

The letter of General Spinner, Treasurer, is addressed to Minister Washburne in his official capacity, and signed as Treasurer of the United States, as follows:

MY DEAR SIR: The house of Messrs. Remington & Sons has had, as you know, extensive business relations with the French Government, not only for their own manufactures, but also as commissioners and agents. We now learn that a misunderstanding exists between the French authorities and a member of this house, resulting from false accusations brought against them by the French Consul at New York, and from acts meriting the contempt of a man who pretends to have been the attorney of the Consul." [Here follows a very full endorsement of Remington.] The letter then concludes: "Now, I would ask you to give to the Mr. Remington, the bearer of this, all assistance that you can afford him to dispel in the minds of all persons who have authority at Versailles, the prejudice and suspicions that they may have conceived in regard to his integrity.

"Very respectfully your servant,

GENERAL SPINNER,

Treasurer of the United States.

In addition to these, A. B. Cornell wrote in his official capacity as Inspector of the Port of New York, A. H. Laflin as Naval Agent, Governor Hoffman, as Governor, with the seal of State, H. Seymour, and E. D. Morgan wrote to the United States Consul General Read at Paris, and John A. Dix, and Senator Conkling gave Remington personal letters. Minister Washburne furnished from the United States Legation in Paris a formal statement in regard to the business or official standing of each of those signing the various letters, and certified to his knowledge of each, and signed the certificate, and placed it in the hands of Remington. With these letters and statements of the accounts they went before the authorities, and made up their case.

THE STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

The House Committee on Commerce had up the question of steamship subsidies. Representative Sargent made a long argument in behalf of increased subsidy to the China and Japan steamers. He desired members of the Committee to report a provision of this character which should be tacked as an amendment to the Postal Appropriation bill. It seems to be the inclination of the Committee to report a single bill containing all these schemes, and let them be submitted together.

SENATE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee has finished its Tariff bill. The action of the House on tea and coffee has not caused any change in the rates fixed by the proposed bill. The material features remain as first reported to the Senate, and the principal changes consist in extending the free list to make it conform more nearly to the list given by the Secretary of the Treasury of articles only produced abroad and entering into manufactures here, the revenues from which are small.

[To the Associated Press.]

TAX SUSPENDED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—It is understood that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will suspend the tax on canned fruits, syrups, &c., until Congress adjourns.

JUDICIARY NOMINATION.

Forrest Porter has been nominated Associate Justice of Arizona.

FORNEY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—A *Herald's* Washington despatch says it is understood that John W. Forney will be made Postmaster General in place of Creswell.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

PETITION.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, presented a petition from lumber merchants against the Chicago Relief bill.

BRIDGE BILL.

Mr. HARLAN called up the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge near Clinton, Iowa. Mr. CARPENTER offered an amendment which was adopted, providing that the bridge will not interfere with railroad bridges.

Other amendments were adopted, and the bill was passed.

PACIFIC MAILS.

Mr. COLE called up the bill providing for the transmission of the Pacific mails during snow blockades. The bill went over.

SUMNER'S RESOLUTION.

Debate was resumed on the bill to investigate the sale of arms to the French.

Mr. SCHURZ then addressed the Senate. He said the weakness of a cause is apt to disclose itself by the nature of the arguments used in its support. When we hear a case advocated by insinuations and inuendoes with regard to the motives of those who have taken the other side, we are very apt to suppose that there must be something wrong. Nobody who has listened to the speeches of the Senators from Indiana and New York (Morton and Conkling) would deny that the general rule applies to the present matter. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) tried to convince the Senate that there could be no suspicion connected with the sale of arms by this Government to certain persons, because every road out of the Republican party led into the Democratic, [laughter], and because the platform of Missouri Liberals does not accord with his views, and must therefore be unrepublican and radically wrong, and because he is in favor of the re-election of General Grant, and is sure to have it. [Laughter]. The Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling), whom I very sincerely regret not to see in his seat after his gallant exploit yesterday, followed in the footsteps of the Senator from Indiana. He tried to convince us that the sales of arms must necessarily be free from blame because there is no impression abroad that there is a military ring in this country; because there is an impression of the existence of a Senatorial cabal bent upon destroying this Administration, and because the Democrats are circulating in New Hampshire the speeches of certain Republican Senators in order to defeat the Administration party there. Now, sir, I will not deny that these things were very eloquently expressed, and might have been very proper elsewhere, but certainly they did not throw much light on the question now under discussion, and I should be glad to pass them over did I not desire to devote a very few remarks to one thing said by that Senator. With an air of triumph he held up a pamphlet purporting to be one of my speeches, saying that it was circulated by the Democratic party in New Hampshire, and was producing a greater effect than any other document. I have since inquired into that matter, and what do you think that pamphlet contains? It contains speeches of the Senators from Illinois, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and myself, and they are speeches denouncing the corruption prevailing in the Custom House in New York. If such things work against the success of the Administration party, then the fault does not lie with those who denounce corruption. It is those sycophants who, by covering up every abuse, ever so glaring, and defending every violation of law, ever so scandalous, who have brought the Commonwealth to the pass where we now find it. Yes, there is a Senatorial cabal upon this floor. It is that cabal which defeated the San Domingo scheme; it is that cabal which forced the investigation of the corruption in the New York Custom House; it is that cabal which exposed those abuses and rendered necessary their reformation; and let me tell the Senate that those speeches of ours would not have produced the least effect on the Republican voters of New Hampshire if it could have been said at the same time that those abuses, which were laid open in all their deformity a whole year ago, had been abolished, and if it could have been denied that Leet and Stocking were at that moment plundering the merchants of New York.

Mr. Schurz then said that the subject before the Senate, stripped of all personal matters, raised three questions. The first was, what was done in accordance with the rule of conduct laid down by the Government for its own action, the rule that no arms should be sold to any known agent of either belligerent. The second was, what was done in accordance with the laws of the country. Third. Is there, in the facts as they stand before us any ground for suspicion of corrupt practices. In discussing the first, he said, it was absurd to assert that these sales were made under the ordinary circumstances surrounding previous sales. It was true that the Government had been selling arms all along since the end of the rebellion and nobody found any fault; but when the great war between France and Germany had broken out, and the President had issued his proclamation of neutrality would anybody say that no extraordinary precautions were then necessary in the sale of arms. Individuals might be pardoned for taking refuge behind the technical ignorance of the destination of the arms, but a nation could not afford to do that, because its honor and its character among nations were at stake.

Mr Schurz read a letter, written by the Chief of Ordnance, describing, he said, the operations of the War Department in making sales of arms at that period. The letter stated that bids had been invited by sending out letters to the principal dealers in arms. It was remarkable, however, that Baker & Co., the only very great arms merchants in New York, were not notified, and only learned by accident that the sales were to take place. Upon making the discovery, Baker came to Washington and notified the Prussian Minister. The Minister went to the War Department and asked that the sales should be put off for a few days, and it was done. The Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) had said that Baker & Co. bought arms which afterward got into the hands of the Germans. That was a mistake. He (Mr. Schurz) had been in communication with that house, and has ascertained the fact, which was that they had bid upon a quantity of arms for the purpose of keeping them from the French, expecting to be recompensed by the German Government, but that Government declined to have anything to do with the arms, and they passed into the hands of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, and afterward into the hands of the French. There were new calls for bids to be opened on the 20th of October. On Oct. 21, at 4 p. m., sales of a large amount of arms to several firms were completed, and according to a despatch of the French Consul, all these arms had already been partly paid for by the French Government on the 12th of October, just one day after the sales from the Department were completed. Certainly the business was done promptly [laughter], and the question was naturally suggested whether, when Squires was discovered as the French agent, the sales were not postponed in order to give him an opportunity to make arrangements with other parties. He did not charge that this was a fact, but he would ask every fair-minded man whether suspicion did not lie dreadfully near. Then came the sales to Richardson. When the War Department was not offering to large arms dealers, why did it address one of its letters to Thomas Richardson, Counsellor at Law, Ilion, N. Y. [Laughter.] The Senator from New York had laid great stress on what he assumed to be the fact that Richardson need not have appeared personally at the Department in negotiating his purchase, and that it could have been done by merely sending in his bid, accompanied by 20 per cent of the purchase money. The record showed, however, that the business could not be done in that way, because some effort was necessary in order to satisfy the conscience of the War Department about the propriety of making the cartridges, and it showed also that that effort was not by Richardson in person, but by another gentleman, Remington, the same Remington who, on the 15th of the preceding October had been discovered to be an agent of the French Government. As further evidence that there did exist just ground for suspicion, and, therefore, for investigation, Mr. Schurz read two extracts from the testimony given by Remington in reference to the trial of place. Remington being under oath, said: "Did not regard myself obliged to make advances, and this still less, inasmuch as I had myself to pay to the Government of the United States an advance of 10 to 20 per cent." Again, before the Investigating Committee of the French Assembly, he said: "But the French Government and I were charged to treat with the Government of the United States." This last statement also showed what brought Remington back to this country in December of that year. He came to transact business connected with the purchase, which was ostensibly made by Richardson, the lawyer, and it was after his return here on that errand that the interview and negotiations described in his (Remington's) letter took place. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had objected to his (Schurz) statement the other day, that the Government was not only bound not to sell to men whom they knew to be agents of either belligerent, but also to satisfy themselves by all means of information in their possession, that persons applying for arms were not the agents of the one of the other belligerent. But he (Schurz) was willing to accept Mr. Morton's statement of the rule, which was that if the Government had reason to believe that a person buying arms was an agent of the French Government, they had no right to make the sale, and that the Government was required to know that the purchaser was not an agent of one or the other of the belligerants, and he insisted that the Government had failed to do its duty, judged even by that rule. The Senator from New Yourk (Mr. Conkling) had said that Cash was the purchaser. That might be well, provided this Mr. Cash was not the representative of a known agent of the French Government. No matter, says the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling), Cash is the man who buys, and we look at nothing but cash. But then where is our reasonable diligence? where is our good faith? No matter, says the Senator. This great American Republic of ours understands her good faith, and interprets her neutral duties on strictly cash principles (laughter). Proudly the standard of our national morality and honor was borne aloft by the Senator from New York, with a dollar in cash as the coat of arms of this great Republic of the United States (laughter).

Seriously speaking, are we sensible men? Are we honest men? Is this our rule of neutral duty? Is this rule to be observed, not only by us, but toward us? Let me warn Senators to pause long before they commit themselves to any position so absurd, so mean, so utterly dishonorable. Let me tell them it is not safe for nations to play little tricky games, and endeavor to cover themselves up with little quibbling technicalities.

Mr. Schurz discussed this at great length, and, as additional evidence that there was ground for suspicion and investigation, read a passage from the testimony given by Jules Lecesne, who was President of the Armament Committee at Tours, in France, while these sales were going on. The question was upon certain overcharge on a lot of rifles, and this witness said, "There was no expense beyond the percentage allowed Remington since we had treated directly with the Federal Government of the United States, which delivered these arms without charge on board the vessels." After this and other statements he (Schurz) thought Senators should cease to talk about the want of patriotism of those who called the attention of the Senate and country to this matter. It was quite evident that foreign Governments were as well informed as they were or even better. [Laughter.] These statements made under oath in foreign Courts left no course open for the United States except to investigate and show the statements to be false if they were, or if they were true to punish the guilty.

The second question was, Were the laws of our country violated? and he argued that it was at least a proceeding of doubtful legality to sell breech-loading rifles at all. The statute authorized the sale of old cannon, arms, and other ordnance stores which were damaged or otherwise unsuitable for the United States military service, or for the militia of the United States, and, under this, the Chief of Ordnance had assumed the right to sell a large number of breech-loading rifles of the pattern of 1866, and that at a time when the militia throughout the country were armed with old muzzle-loaders.

Mr. MORTON said that the breech-loaders sold were of a discarded pattern, and that it was the intention of the Government to arm the militia with an improved rifle. In view of this fact, it therefore discarded the trifles that did not properly come within the classes of ordnance stores mentioned in the statute.

Mr. SCHURZ said that the Secretary of War and Chief of Ordnance had some doubt about the propriety of their action at the time, and he had a letter from the Chief of Ordnance to General Belknap, stating that the arms so sold were fit for the United States service. He felt authorized, therefore, to charge a flagrant and manifest breach of law. He charged it on the showing of the Chief of Ordnance himself, and if there was to be any quibbling about this point, he would be glad to hear it at once. Possibly an attempt would be made to explain it away too, but he would ask the Senate what would become of the popular respect for the laws, if the law makers thus recklessly quibbled away their meaning? What would become of the constitutional government in this country, if officers of this Government were allowed to feel that they might disregard the plainest provisions of law, and that, like Cæsar Augustus, they could always rely upon a submissive and obedient Senate? He begged the Senate to remember that there was more at stake than cartridges or cask.

On the third point Mr. Schurz argued that facts already shown were enough to justify investigation of the corrupt transaction. The testimony of Remington and of the French officials already referred, to the anxiety of the Chief of Ordnance to aid Remington in settling his accounts in France relating to some transactions for which he (Remington) had been ostensibly driven from the War Department; the difference between the amounts paid by the French and those received by our Government; the jeopardizing of our national relations; the risking of our internal harmony; the flagrant and confessed violation of law by the War Department, and the mysterious disappearance of large sums of money,—all these facts and circumstances went to show that there was ground for suspicion and for investigation, and Senators on the other side knew it and felt it keenly, as was shown by their attempts to divert the Senate and country from the true question by charging those who urge this resolution with acting as French agents and with want of patriotism. These charges were flimsy and absurd. It was the duty of the Government to investigate this matter, and if the wrongs charged on the Executive Department have been committed, it was the duty of the Legislative Department of the Government to frankly and boldly disavow them. That was the only course worthy of the American Republic, and, therefore, he was not afraid to discuss these matters in the Senate and denounce the wrong in them, for he remembered that Cobden and Bright, when they warned the British Parliament of the consequences of its conduct during the rebellion, were far better patriots than those who decried them for it.

Mr. Schurz then spoke of the amendment offered by Mr. Conkling, ordering the committee to inquire whether any Senator or American citizen had been in collusion with any foreign agent or spy, etc., and said it was a subject of rather a painful character. He regretted that the Senator had introduced that amendment, for his own sake. He reminded him that spies were used only in time of war, and suggested that he should strike out that word from the amendment as likely to be offensive to the French Government. Messrs. Morton and Conkling had offered a gross insult to the German Government by assuming that the agitation of this question might affect the decision of the German Emperor as arbitrator between the United States and Great Britain, and now the Senator from New York was going to insult the French Government also. If this amendment meant anything it meant collusion of an improper nature and for improper purposes, and everybody knew that it was aimed at three persons, Mr. Sumner, himself (Schurz) and the Marquis de Chambrun. He (Schurz) would vote for the amendment, and he would give the Senate some evidence in advance of the investigation. The Marquis De Chambrun was no spy. He was the legal adviser of the French Legation, a French gentleman of distinguished family and of high character and attainments. Further, he was not a man who had given Schurz the first information on that subject (laughter); but, said Mr. Schurz, what is the spirit of this amendment? I have said that I regretted it, for the sake of the gentleman who introduced it. I do not know that I can make myself intelligible to his mind or his moral feeling except in one way, by supposing that I had introduced an amendment directing the Committee to inquire also whether all those who gave letters of introduction to Remington to France were guilty of corrupt practices in connection with these transactions. Does the Senator want to know why I did not do it? It was because I considered it infinitely beneath me. [Applause in galleries].

Mr. CONKLING said he had not given Remington a letter of introduction to France. He had merely addressed a note to Remington himself, the purport of which he had stated on a former occasion.

Mr. SCHURZ. If the Senator had given Remington a note stating that he had investigated all these transactions, and that he would be very glad if the French Government would settle them, and that he had a personal interest in them, even then I would not be the man to offer this amendment.

Mr. CONKLING said that Mr. Schurz had been the man to drag in the irrelevant fact that he (Mr. Conkling) had written a note to Remington, containing statements which he had felt called upon to make in justice to a neighbor, and in the interest of fair play.

Mr. SCHURZ said that when the subject was first mentioned by him, he had repeatedly expressed the opinion that the giving of a note by Remington was only the act of a neighborly friendship on Mr. Conkling's part.

Mr. CONKLING disputed this also. He said that his amendment was aimed not merely at Messrs. Schurz, Sumner, and the Marquis de Chambrun, but at all who might come within its scope, and he meant to stand by it. He had drawn it, however, without having the statute before him, and if the Senator (Mr. Schurz) found any offensive phrase in it, he was willing to withdraw that phrase.

Mr. SCHURZ. Oh, I have no doubt the Senator is in earnest in this matter. I have never doubted of that. It looks just like him. The Senator has referred to the statute which he held up before us yesterday, threatening us with fine and imprisonment. Ah, sir! It is a glorious spectacle! Here stand two American Senators, not entirely unknown to the country, whose record is not entirely devoid of patriotism and service, and whose only aim is to investigate abuses and violation of law, and have them punished. These Senators are met here by one of the spokesmen of the Administration, flourishing a statute in his hand threatening them with fine and imprisonment. Let it be known, in every nook and corner, that he who is in earnest in setting his face against those in power, and who boldly seeks to detect fraud and punish violations of the laws is confronted by the powers that be with the prospect of a dungeon. Why, sir, I did not know that the Administration was in such a desperate condition as that. [Laughter and applause in the galleries.] They are developing very fast. How long will it be until you cannot even get up testimony against Leet and Stocking, the knights of the General Order system, without having some statute dug up that will fine and imprison you for it. [Laughter.] But if the Senator from New York thinks that he can in this way strike fear into my soul he will soon find that he is greatly mistaken. On the path of duty that I have walked I have seen men far more dangerous than he is, and before a thousand of them my heart will not quail. No sir. I will vote for his amendment, vote for it with all the scorn it deserves. [Loud applause in the galleries.]

Mr. SCHURZ then spoke of the charge that this was a move to alienate the German vote. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton), and Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling), were very sweet on the Germans just now. [Laughter.] They had said that no man owned the Germans of American. That was the fact and he was proud of it, for he was one of the Germans. No man, no politician, no Senator, not even the President of the United States, owned the Germans; least of all were they owned by that class of politicians who desperately cling to the skirt of power through whatever mire it may drag them. [Laughter and applause in the galleries.] The Germans had fought Tammany in New York, and they would, in solid array, fight every Tammany, great or small, on whatever side it might appear. An attempt had been made to suppress this investigation by cracking the party whip; but those who made that attempt grievously mistook the time and spirit of the people. The people could be no longer deceived by misrepresentations of the motives of those who were fighting against corruption when the motives were called into question. They knew that the motives of Frenchmen of power were at least as open to suspicion as the motives of those who opposed them. "Let me tell these gentlemen," said he, that we know the road to patronage just as well as others did, if we had chosen to walk it. The crack of the party whip has lost its power in these times. Mere party cant lies stale and nauseating on the stomach of the people. If you think that the movement now spreading all over this land is a mere plot of politicians you will soon discover your mistake. It is a reaction against the political morals and spirit of jobbery which have been developed in times of war and great political excitement. It is an earnest uprising for honest, pure government. You cannot repress it by party discipline. You cannot kill it with penal statutes. It may be a mere commotion to-day. Undertake to resist it and you will find it a great moral and political revolution to-morrow. "Whatever others may do," he said, "I have taken my lot. It is to this cause that my heart is devoted and with this cause I will stand or fall."

Mr. MORTON said that the only new point in Mr. Schurz's speech was the passage quoted from the testimony of Lecesne, and insisted that the statements of Remington and admissions of Mr. Schurz in his previous speech showed that Lecesne's statements must be false. The Senator from Missouri had charged that an attempt had been made to stifle the proposed investigation by cracking the party whip, but every Senator and every person acquainted with the proceedings knew, and the Senate knew, that directly the reverse was true. Nobody had proposed to resist this inquiry. He had intended from first to vote for it, and the resolution would have been passed without a word of debate had not the movers of the resolution forced the debate on the Senate by insisting on the preamble. The Senator from Missouri had also asserted that the Senatorial cabal had forced the investigation into the New York Custom House. That also was untrue. He (Morton) and all those on his side had voted for the investigation in New York, and their only offence was that they were not willing to organize a committee, a majority of which would have been enemies of the Administration, and give them power to throw mud and smut on the President and his Administration from that time up to the next election. He (Morton) was independent enough to support an administration which could only be assailed on personal grounds by falsehood and calumny, and because the honest friends of the Republican party stood up in the Senate to defend it, they were called party henchmen. He cared not for the epithets of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz). The Senator talked about clinging to the skirts of power, but up to the time when he fell out with the Administration, that Senator had quite as many recommendations and obtained as many appointments to office as he (Morton) had, and he had heard it stated that the Senators personal difficulty with the administration had grown out of a removal of his friends from office.

Mr. SCHURZ said he would authorize the Senator (Mr. Morton) to tell everybody who told him so that he lied.

Mr. MORTON was not convinced by that statement. The object of those who forced this debate on the Senate was to draw these crowds to the Senate Chamber, and to make capital against the Republican party. The whole affair was gotten up by a long previous arrangement. The charge was false from beginning to end, and the evidence brought to support it was trivial; but whether false or not, the majority were willing to have it investigated. The movers of the resolution, however, were determined to bring it before the country in advance of the investigation, because they knew that the investigation would amount to nothing. The object of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) was to separate the Germans from the Republican party and from the native citizens, in order to make them the balance of power. The Senator was attempting to revive knownothingism in its worst form.

Mr. SCHURZ said that no man in the country had more earnestly or steadily opposed the formation of any political organization based on separate nationalities.

Mr. MORTON said he must judge the Senator by his acts. He was responsible for the election of his Democratic colleague (Mr. Blair) to the Senate. Mr. Blair was Mr. Schurz's political offspring. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLAIR said he had been elected to the Senate not by his colleague, but by the people of Missouri. His colleague, however, had endeavored to give the people an opportunity to have a fair election, and, of course, Senator Morton did not like that.

Mr. MORTON said that was the pretense, but the election of Mr. Blair was the result of a coalition, certain Republicans with the Democrats, and that coalition had not yet been dissolved.

Mr. Morton then charged that Mr. Schurz was staying in the Republican party for the purpose of defeating it, and read an extract from a speech made by him in Chicago, in which he said that if General Grant were renominated he (Mr. Schurz) would not support him. The Senator had a right to leave the Republican party if he pleased, but he had no right to stay in it and attempt to defeat it.

Mr. SCHURZ asked whether he meant to say that those who were not in favor of the renomination of General Grant, had no business in the Republican party.

Mr. MORTON said he did not. Those who were opposed to the renomination of President Grant had a right to express their opposition; but if he should be renominated, and if their love for the party and its principles were stronger than their personal hatred, they would submit. A man, however, who announced in advance that if the candidate most likely to be nominated should receive the nomination he would not support him placed him in a very questionable position in the party.

Mr. MORTON continued at length and read extracts from Mr. Blair's speeches to show that Mr. Schurz was guilty of what he had charged.

The Senate, without voting, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DISABILITY BILL.

On motion of Mr. FINKELNBURG, the bill was passed removing political disabilities from Edward White, of St. Louis.

COMMITTEE CLERKS.

Consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Willard, for the regulation and employment of Committee clerks, was resumed.

Mr. WOOD criticised the Civil Service Committee as not being able to report a measure of greater importance. He asked why was there so much distrust of public servants; the demoralization that existed in public life did not extend to private life. The President had the responsibility of selecting good men for office, which he should not shirk by casting it on Congress.

Mr. KERR opposed the bill. He though it should be modified so as to make it a regulation of the House. If the bill was passed, it should include the Customs and Internal Revenue Collectors.

Mr. HOLMAN supported the measure.

While the bill was under discussion, Mr. WILLARD, from the Select Committee on Civil Service, reported a bill providing that any member of Congress soliciting or recommending appointments, unless called on by the President or heads of Departments, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and fined from $100 to $1,000.

Considerable debate ensued on making this the special order for four weeks from Thursday, and from day to day, till disposed of.

Mr. WILLARD withdrew the bill relative to Clerks of Committees, and substituted this one instead for discussion in the morning hour.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) offered an amendment that all applications for office to be placed in the hands of Claim agents and middle-men around the Capitol.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The morning hour expired, the bill went over, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. SWANN, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, who had charge of the bill, made an hour's speech on it, in which he touched on various subjects,—the Chorpening claim, defending the Postmaster General's course in regard to it; the Catacazy imbroglio, in which he sustained the State Department and Administration; and the danger of complications with England, Russia, and Spain. He avowed himself ready to vote for a bill for the recognition of Cuban independence, and for exacting satisfaction from Spain for its various outrages on American citizens. He said a war with Great Britain would be a mere circumstance compared with the late civil war; that land invasion was an absurdity, and that in a maritime war we should take a dozen English vessels where they could not find one of ours. He criticised the composition of the American Commission at Geneva, referring specially to Bancroft Davis as a clerk or subordinate of the State Department, instead of the Commission being composed of men of the highest ability and reputation. He understood that it was Bancroft Davis who had presented the objectionable claims which had led to existing complications. He would support a bill for the construction of twenty iron-clads, and would introduce such bill himself if no one else did.

Mr. COX spoke in favor of abolishing all Central American Missions except one, which should have charge of the whole business, which did not amount to much.

Mr. BANKS deprecated any attempt to abolish Central or South American missions. It was most important, in view of the anxiety of European Powers to get hold of the Isthmus, that these missions should be maintained.

Mr. COX, in reply to an allusion of Mr. Banks, said that he had been the first to raise his voice in favor of American commerce, and to denounce the Alabama, Shenandoah, and other privateers.

Mr. BANKS said that the Committee on Commerce and Committee on Foreign Affairs had the subject of the maritime interests of the country under consideration, and if the gentlemen on the Democratic side would lend it their influence he would promise them a measure which in ten years would re-establish the maritime interests of the United States.

After the debate closed the bill was read by clauses for amendment.

On motion of Mr. BROOKS the mission to Japan was put among first-class missions.

Mr. BROOKS also moved to abolish all but one of the Central American missions.

Messrs. BANKS and SWANN opposed the motion.

ADJOURNMENT.

Without disposing of the bill the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Anchor Line.

Twice a week, and oftener when required, between New York and Liverpool, Glasgow, and all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe. Cabin passage fare, $65; steerage fare, $28, United States currency, provisions included. Cabin plans on view, and state-rooms secured. Through Bills of Lading granted. Money remitted in any sum. Send for sailing bill and circular giving full details. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 324 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

RUBBER GOODS, ETC.

RUBBER GOODS & BELTING.

Best Vulcanized Rubber Belting, Engine and Conducting Hose, Steam Packing of all kinds, Vewell's Oak Leather Belting, Rubber Clothing, Boots, &c., Carriage Cloth, Nursery Sheeting, Stationers' Bands and Rubber, Horse Covers & Interfering Straps, Wagon Springs, Nicholson's Files, Belt Hooks, Studs, and Rivets, Lace Leather and Tip Lacing.

HALLOCK & WHEELER,

Formerly 143 Lake-st. (established 1855), now

23 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

CUTLERY, ETC.

HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE,

Cutlery Importer,

30 & 32 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.,

Have now in stock a large and varied assortment of Imported Pocket Knives and Scissors of every grade, and offer special inducements for orders to import, which will receive attention by our agents resident in the European manufacturing districts.

A full line of American Table Cutlery, of the latest styles and most approved manufacture, on hand.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.

One-Third Your Life

IS SPENT IN BED.

The greatest comfort is obtained by using

PETERS' IMPROVED

Woven Wire Mattress

WHITLESEY & PETERS, 224 W. Madison-st.

REMOVALS.

Removal Notice.

H. A. KOHN & BROTHERS

HAVE REMOVED TO

181 & 183 MICHIGAN-AV.,

NEAR JACKSON-ST.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our stock is larger and more complete than ever before. We can fill country orders with promptness; no delay. SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds. MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS of all kinds. STATIONERY of all kinds. Satisfaction guaranteed. All the street cars on State-st. pass our store.

HADLEY BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Booksellers,

781 AND 783 STATE-ST.

SILKS.

SILKS! SILKS!

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.

Will offer, this morning, a full line of Striped and Checked Japanese Silks, new, fresh goods, at 62 1-2 cts. per yard,—regular price, 75 cts. Also, a new importation of Black Gros Grain Silks and Plain Colored Silks.

Prices always guaranteed the lowest.

We invite especial attention to these goods, as we are offering them about cost of importation.

146 & 148 Twenty-second-st.,

AND

343 West Madison-st.

INSURANCE.

THOMAS W. BLAYNEY,

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENT,

43 West Washington-st.

INTERNATIONAL INS. CO., N. Y.

ASSETS, $1,665,111.72.

STATE INS. CO., MISSOURI.

ASSETS, $714,085.14.

All Losses by the Great Fire Paid in Full.

Washington Ins. Co.,

NEW YORK.

The undersigned, Receiver of said Company, has this day declared a dividend of forty per cent, payable to creditors on and after Monday, 26th inst. Claimants will please call on JAMES B. MILLER, Notary Public, 472 Wabash-av., and sign and acknowledge receipt, and remit them for collection.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, Receiver.

New York, Feb. 20, 1872.

Western, Buffalo Fire & Marine, Buffalo City.

I will pay, for a few days, claims against the above-named Companies. FRANK M. BRUCE, 78 West Randolph-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO. CERTIFICATES.

I will pay 90 cents for $15,000 of April Certificates, and will pay the highest market price for the four, eight and twelve months' Certificates.

JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 161 South Clinton-st.

REPUBLIC INS. CO.

I buy and sell the certificates of 4, 8, or 12 months.

R. D. STILES, 324 Wabash-av.

Great Western Insurance Company.

Creditors of the above Insurance Company will learn something to their advantage by calling on S. M. MILLARD, Att'y for Petitioning Creditors. Office, 468 Wabash-av., Room 5.

MUSIC PUBLISHERS.

750 Geo. F. 750 ROOT & SONS,

MUSIC DEALERS.

NEW FIRM, NEW STORE. NEW STOCK, NEW AGENCIES. NEW PUBLICATIONS. WANT NEW CUSTOMERS, AND OLD ONES TOO.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

750 Wabash-av 750

WANTED.

WANTED.

A stock of HARDWARE, STOVES, and CUTLERY, suitable for Western Trade, in exchange for $3,500 worth of A No. 1 CHICAGO SUBURBAN PROPERTY, that will increase in value 25 per cent a year. Address GEORGE A. ULEN, 181 South Morgan-st., Chicago.

Upholsterers Wanted,

By the FURNITURE REPAIRING CO., 412 West Madison-st.

WANTED,

Six upholsterers and six finishers. Must be first-class workmen. No others need apply to A. L. HALE & CO., 12 to 16 North Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The following named Government Stores will be sold at public auction, at FORT GIBSON, IND. TER., sale to commence March 15, 1872: 500 cords wood, 200 tons hay, 7 army wagons, 1 ambulance, 21 benches, 30 double bunks, 5 cook stoves, 22 heating stoves, stove pipe, mess tables, office chairs, harness, horse-covers, wagon bows, neck yokes, lines, riding saddles, bridles, wagon covers, saddle blankets, blacksmiths', carpenters' and wheelwrights' tools, 1 brick machine, 3 mowing machines, 4 horse rakes, 1 hay presses, bush hooks, coal hooks, mattocks, hoes, corn brooms, pumps, 1,451 lbs. rope, etc. Also a quantity of clothing and camp and garrison equipage, consisting of uniform jackets, bed sacks, musquito bars, spades, axes, tents, etc. By authority of the Secretary of War.

L. C. EASTON, Deputy Qr. Mr. General, C. Q. M. Dept. Mo.

Office Chief Qr. Mr. Dept. Mo., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Feb. 13, 1872.

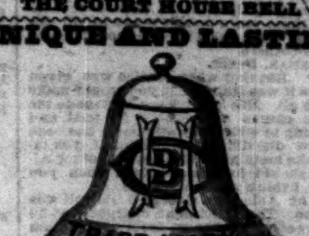
FOR SALE.

BRICK AND TILE MACHINE

For sale or exchange for what it will bring. Is one of the best in the market. GEO. H. HESS, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

THE COURT HOUSE BELL.

UNIQUE AND LASTING



SOUVENIR OF CHICAGO FIRE.

Charm Bells!

The most tasteful article of jewelry ever offered to the public, combining beauty and ornamental qualities, with incalculable value as a souvenir of a calamity that has befallen the world but once since its existence.

Worn as charms everywhere, by the belles and beaux of fashionable society.

Composed entirely of material used in the manufacture of an ever wakeful monitor, that sounded until its destruction, the alarm of a conflagration that shook, in its awful strength, the centres of finance and commerce from pole to pole.

As an ornament it is unequalled, combining with its beautiful finish and nature, a chime of the most musical kind.

As a curiosity or relic it has no rivals, for every day that passes less opportunity exists to obtain any souvenir of Chicago's fall.

Each little bell consists in part of the metal that composed the cannon that defended the early settlers of Chicago at the time of the Fort Dearborn massacre.

Each bell accompanied by evidence of genuineness too strong for the most skeptical, in the shape of certificates from CHICAGO BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, and T. B. BRYAN, of FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSITORY.

We refer, by permission, to the following well-known gentlemen:

W. F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
SOL. A. SMITH, President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co.
B. W. PHILLIPS, President Chicago Saving Institution and Trust Co.
THOS. B. BRYAN, President Fidelity Safe Depository.
B. H. CAMPBELL, U. S. Marshal, First Dist. Ill.
PHILIP HOYNE, U. S. Commissioner, Chicago.
NATHAN CORWITH, Capitalist.
OGDEN, SHELDON & SCUDDER, Financial Agents, Chicago.
GURDON S. HUBBARD, Capitalist, Chicago.
WM. H. OVINGTON, Secretary West Division Railway Co., Chicago.
WM. H. BRADLEY, Clerk U. S. and Circuit Courts, Illinois.
JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., Dry Goods.
FIELD, LEITER & CO., Dry Goods.
COOK, COBURN & CO., Advertising Agents, Chicago.

We offer our goods at a price that will afford wholesalers and retailers a quick and handsome profit, and furnish with the first order for one dozen bells, and upwards, a fine photograph (large size) of our Court House in ruins, making an attractive and ornamental picture, to aid their sale.

Illustrated descriptive circulars and price list sent to dealers on application to us. Retail price, $2 each —on receipt of same, a sample bell will be sent, post paid, to any address.

BALL, BLACK & CO. .... New York.
BAILEY & CO. .... Philadelphia.

And all leading jewellers have our goods for sale.

H. S. EVERHART & CO.,

510 Wabash-av., Chicago, Sole Proprietors.

FINANCIAL.

Cook County Loan.

Proposals will be received until Thursday, the 22d inst., for the purchase of coupon orders on the Treasury of Cook County to the amount of $200,000.

These orders bear interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent, are dated Jan. 1, 1872, and are payable July 1 1874, at the city of New York.

Address, in writing, JOHN HERTING, Chairman Finance Committee, care J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer Cook County.

JOHN HERTING,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
JULIUS WHITE,
CARTER H. HARRISON,

Finance Committee Board County Com'rs.

MONEY TO LOAN,

In moderate sums, on first-class real estate security, payable in monthly instalments if desired, at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, 164 Twenty-second-st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

We have several large sums to loan on business property for a term of years at 9 per cent interest, and loans of $5,000 at 10 per cent interest.

C. B. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

WHOLESALE WOOLLENS.

BIDDLE & BOYD,

(Successors to BIDDLE & HUNT),

247 East Madison-st.,

NEAR MARKET,

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SPRING TRADE WITH A FULL LINE OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings,

AND

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

TO CLAIMANTS OF LORILLARD FIRE INS. CO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend or distribution payment of sixty cents on the dollar of the debts of the LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO. is ready to be made among all those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained. Chicago losses payable immediately, at No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, between 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m. An office will be opened in Chicago on or before the 1st of March for such purposes.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Receiver.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GEORGE BAIN & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

210 and 212 South Main-st.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cash advances made on consignments. The St Louis market is now, owing to the heavy interior Southern demand, the highest, comparatively, for wheat and flour in the country. No. 2 spring wheat (inspection grades as those of Chicago) sold to-day (Feb. 15) at $1.30@1.34½.

CHICAGO REFERENCES: Messrs. Gilbert & Brega, Messrs. Low Brothers, Messrs. A. M. Wright & Co., Messrs. Munn, Norton & Scott, Messrs. Field, Densmore & Co., Messrs. Sprague, Preston & Co., Messrs. Rumsey, Williams & Co., Messrs. Norton & Co.

BUSINESS CARDS.

STEAM PRINTING OFFICE & BINDERY FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale, intact or separate, one of the largest and most complete MANUFACTURING STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENTS in the West. Supplied with all the latest improvements. The present proprietors are determined to sell, and can make unusual inducements in the way of price, long payments, and the turning over of a large and paying run of bank, county, and mercantile trade. Address

JOHN R. HOOLE & SON,

Dealers in Bookbinder's Material; or the

FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY,

CINCINNATI.

R. W. DOBSON, S. G. RHOADES,

DOBSON & RHOADES,

Civil Engineers, City and County Surveyors, Room 5, Nos. 19 and 21 East Harrison-st., Chicago.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Builders' Wood Work,

MOULDINGS, FRAMES, BRACKETS, TURNING, and all kinds of Builders' Mill Work done at the corner of Kingsbury and Ohio-sts., at the lowest prices. DAVID GOODWILLIE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHESTNUTS.

Nice, sound, sweet Chestnuts, in lots to suit. CONN BROS., 173 South Jefferson-st.

CROCKERY, ETC.

A WHITE CHINA TEA SET,

44 Pieces for $6.50.

A GOLD BAND CHINA TEA SET,

44 Pieces for $12.00.

A White China Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Set, Combined,

135 Pieces for $30,

AT

The China Emporium

OF

H. C. LAWRENCE & CO.,

487 Wabash-av.

We have just received a fine assortment of White, Gold Band, and Decorated China, Dinner, and Tea Sets, also a large stock of Gold Band and White China, of the best quality, which we sell by the piece, to replenish broken sets.

Also, Cut, Engraved, and Bohemian Glassware in great variety, and elegant new designs.

Rich Vases, and other Mantel Ornaments, Bureau Sets, &c., in China, Bohemian Glass, and Parian.

Also, China and English Stoneware, Chamber Sets, Cuspadores, and Parlor Spittoons, in all colors and beautiful decorations.

Our stock in all of the above goods is by far the largest and finest in Chicago.

We have also a complete assortment of thin Granite (or Stone) Ware, which is equal in shape and finish to the best French China; also, Heavy Ware, for hotel or family use, and a large stock of Rogers' Plated Ware, and Table Cutlery of the best quality.

We shall hereafter devote our entire attention to furnishing Private Houses, Hotels, and Restaurants.

DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE.

STUTTS & OSBORN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE,

127 Michigan-av.,

CHICAGO.

Branch of 46 Murray-st., New York.

Would announce that they have now IN STOCK, an excellent assortment of Goods peculiar to their trade. We shall continue to make a specialty of FITTING UP DRUG STORES with GLASS LABELS, Drawer Pulls, &c., &c. Persons designing to fit up new stores, or refit old ones, are invited to call or send for estimates. Illustrated catalogues and fac-similes of Glass Labels furnished on application. Our facilities are such that we CAN and WILL give low prices.

Private moulds made and worked to order.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Army Transportation.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 14, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., March 18, 1872, for the transportation of Military, Indian, and Government supplies during the period commencing April 1, 1872, and ending Dec. 31, 1872, on the following route:

From Saint Louis, Mo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Fort Sill, Indian Territory and Forts Richardson and Griffin, Texas.

Bidders will state in their proposals the rates per one hundred (100) pounds at which the service will be performed from point to point.

The total weight to be transported will not exceed two millions of pounds to each of the posts named as points of destination.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2,000 (notes, or certified check on some responsible banking house or bank, payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract, with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement, said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service within ten (10) days from the execution of the contract, and must have a place of business or agency, at which he may be communicated with readily at the starting points of the route.

The contractor will be required to deliver at destination, within thirty (30) days, all stores turned over to him for transportation on or after Sept 1, 1872.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

L. C. EASTON, Deputy Q. M. General U. S. Army, C. Q. M. Dept. Mo.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, who has been doing business under the firm name of E. G. L. Faxon & Co., has associated with him Mr. S. B. Jenkins, and has changed the firm name to F. R. Hilger, Jenkins & Co.

Feb. 17, 1872. F. R. HILGER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THOMAS B. SEAVEY is admitted into full partnership in the firm of SEAVEY & CO., on and after this date.

R. D. SEAVEY.
D. H. SEAVEY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. J. SEXTON,

Carpenter Contractor and Builder.

Is prepared to make estimates and contracts for any kind of work in the building line. Communications addressed Box 55, Builders' Exchange, will be promptly attended to.

Ladies' Dresses

Made and fitted tastefully, in the latest styles, by Madame KUESSNER, French Dressmaker, [illegible] State.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of Lyons & Finney, at Oswego, N. Y., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the late firm will sign in liquidation.

Oswego, Feb. 10, 1872. DANIEL LYONS. GEO. C. FINNEY.

NOTICE.

The business of Ship Chandlery and Marine Insurance will be continued at the old stand of Lyons & Finney, Oswego, N. Y., by DANIEL LYONS.

Oswego, Feb. 10, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of Finney & Lyons is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the late firm will sign in liquidation.

Chicago, Feb. 10, 1872. GEO. C. FINNEY. DANIEL LYONS. HENRY C. FINNEY.

NOTICE.

Under the firm name of Finney Brothers, the undersigned will continue the business of Ship Chandlery and Sail-making at 214 and 216 South Water-st.

Chicago, Feb. 10, 1872. GEO. C. FINNEY. HENRY C. FINNEY.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Rumsey, Williams & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorised to settle outstanding accounts.

Feb. 1, 1872. ISRAEL P. RUMSEY. JOHN F. WILLIAMS. JOHN W. RUMSEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.

I. P. & J. W. Rumsey, of the late firm of Rumsey, Williams & Co., and Geo. Bartalotta, of Philadelphia, have this day entered into a copartnership, and continue the business of Rumsey, Williams & Co. in the General Commission business, under the name and style of I. P. Rumsey & Co. Office, 42 Canal-st.

Feb. 1, 1872. ISRAEL P. RUMSEY. GEO. BARTALOTTA. JOHN W. RUMSEY.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Ira P. Bowen & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the firm name in settlement.

Feb. 15, 1872. IRA P. BOWEN. ASA WILLIAMS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Ira P. Bowen & Co., for the transaction of a general crockery and glassware business, our present location being 281 South Canal-st.

Feb. 15, 1872. GEORGE S. BOWEN. CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN. IRA P. BOWEN.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between John Backus and Sanford A. Plummer, under the firm name of Backus & Plummer, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN BACKUS. S. A. PLUMMER.

THE BRIBERY CASES

Ald. McCauley Granted a Change of Venue.

His and Whittaker's Cases Sent to Lake County for Trial.

A Change of Venue Denied in Alderman Powell's Case.

The Want of Due Diligence the Ground of Refusal.

A Motion to Quash His Indictment Overruled.

Arraignment for Trial—Testimony for the Prosecution.

How Baragwanath Failed to Obtain the Boiler Inspectorship.

Upon the coming in of the Criminal Court, yesterday, Judge Farwell presiding, the first matter in order, under the decision of the Court granting the application of ex-Ald. George S. Whittaker for a change of venue in his case, was to arrange the county to which the case should proceed.

Mr. Reed supposed it should go to Lake County.

Mr. Storrs. Wait a moment.

The Court. Do the counsel desire that it should go to Lake County?

Mr. Reed. That is the next nearest county, and it is in this circuit, and it has been the universal practice to send to that county.

Mr. Storrs. All right.

The Court. I understand there is no objection to the venue being changed to Lake County.

Mr. Storrs. No, sir.

The Court. Let the order be entered, then.

M'CAULEY'S CASES.

Mr. Reed. I am ready now, if the Court pleases, in the cases of James McCauley.

The Court. It is understood that this case differs from the others materially.

Mr. S. Smith. Very materially on one ground. I will state the way we understand it. As far as the newspaper articles are concerned, it stands the same as the other cases, but on the question of diligence it stands entirely different. I don't know the view the Court takes of the law on the subject of diligence. As I understand, the Supreme Court have decided in two distinct cases that where the application is made after the first term, it requires the utmost diligence, so much so that the facts came to the knowledge of the party within or less than ten days, is not sufficient, because, *non constat*, it may have come to the knowledge of the party nine days before, and therefore, that notice should have been given sooner. In this case, the notice of the motion to change the venue was given on Monday, the 12th, for the 13th.

The Court. A week ago yesterday.

Mr. Smith. Notice was given Monday, and the case is within the rule that it is not at the first term, and if knowledge of the facts came to the defendant to-day, he is bound to give instant notice.

Mr. Reed. This is the second term after the indictment.

Mr. Smith. They never gave notice in this case until the second term after indictment found, and not until Monday, and the affidavit states that the facts on which he bases his application has come to his notice within ten days.

THE COURT DECIDES THE CASE.

The Court. I will say now I think about this. The only doubt which I had during the hearing of this matter yesterday, as to what should be the decision after hearing counsel, was this: I had some doubts whether they had made the application at the earliest moment that the law and practice would require; whether they had not lost the right by want of making the application promptly. But, on reflection, I thought that reason did not apply, that the rule did not hold as to this particular case under the causes stated, for these reasons. What they complained of is that they believe there is a prejudice [illegible] feeling, that the public is prejudiced against them. That is the substance of them, and to show how the public is prejudiced against them they state certain facts. Now, if the only reason which they had to suppose that there was such prejudice existing, the only cause which produced that prejudice were causes arising some time since when the parties were indicted in December or January, then I should be of the opinion that they had not acted as promptly as the law would require them to act for the purpose of taking a change of venue, and I should be inclined to hold that these persons, being persons of intelligence and in high position, that they must be supposed to know what the papers contained, because they come into Court and complain that the papers have prejudiced the minds of the community, and they must be presumed to know what the papers of their own city, especially when talking about themselves, contained from day to day, and therefore that they must be bound by diligence in the matter, and they would have to act promptly. But the thing does not stop with those old publications. This is not a matter merely which existed at the time that Glade made his motion, but the papers which have been read to me show that the publications have been made to the very time of making the motion, and, perhaps, the most damaging piece of evidence introduced is the paper which contains the notice of a sermon, the day before the motion is made. I think it is right for the defendants to say, it is true that these papers have been digging away at us in a general way, and we complain of it, but this thing has continued, and the most damaging thing said is the thing said on the morning we made our application. That is, to say here is an account of a sermon by an esteemed and well-know clergyman of the day before, and it appears from that discourse that this thing has entered into the mind of the people to such an extent that an esteemed clergyman deems it his duty to comment on it, and to speak of me as a man who ought to be convicted; says that these nineteen men ought to go to prison; hurry them up. This shows to me that these articles have been damaging to me, and although I might not have supposed that as much damage had been done to my cause as has been done, yet it appears evident that there is now a public opinion, and that it is so strong that an esteemed clergyman makes comment on my case from his pulpit, while it is before the Court untried, and his crowded congregation applaud him. He has a right to complain of this. It is not a question for me to determine whether the statements of the papers or of the clergyman are right; nor is it necessary for me to say that these men are guilty, or that the people of this county could not come here and conscientiously say they had no prejudice. It is not that a man may be called as a juror, and he may be asked if he has a prejudice, and he says he has none. He thinks he has none. He is acting and speaking honestly, yet the circumstances of the case may be such that he is not a fit man to sit in the case. I think that where the newspaper press of an entire town and city have deemed it their duty, or at any rate have taken that course, to procure in advance any character of persons indicted, and to give the public to understand that these men are guilty, either by so many words, or by language that amounts to that, that the parties have a right to say that this is a burden which I am not prepared to bear; there must be a public sentiment against us, and there is no place they can defend themselves in but in the Court, and there is no way that I can see in which they can defend themselves only the place where they are called on to defend themselves. I think that they have, under such circumstances, a right to say that the public must by those articles be prejudiced against us, and we are tried where we cannot have a fair trial. If the only complaint was that the old articles were two weeks ago, then, under the decision read, and the law as I understand it, I should say you have not made your application in time, and the people are not to be put to the expense of preparing for trial in this way; but, it seems that these men have made the motion on the very day, on the last day the publication was made, and, perhaps, on the very day when the most clear evidence of popular adverse sentiment was exhibited. I think, therefore, I must hold there has been diligence in these two cases.

WHITTAKER'S CASE AGAIN.

Mr. Reed. I desire, before the order be entered, changing the venue to Lake County, that a plea be entered. The Supreme Court has decided, before change of venue granted, the issue should be formed.

Mr. Storrs. We may demur.

Mr. Smith. The record shows demurrer to the indictment overruled.

Mr. Runyan. Then it is an error.

Mr. Smith. I believe it to be the statute law, and so decided in several American cases, and I find nothing to the contrary, that in a misdemeanor on overruling a demurrer to the indictment, the judgment is peremptory, and sentence passes. The rule is different in relation to a plea in abatement. The question is decided in Maine, Tennessee, and Connecticut.

The Court. Does not the statute of the State authorize the Court to act in that matter?

Mr. Runyan. This precise question was decided by Judge Tree, although I don't cite his authority as correct law.

The Court. I understand the suggestion was made on the part of the prosecution that they should plead before the change of venue. If you withdraw that motion I will hear this.

Mr. Reed. I withdraw it.

The question being whether a demurrer to the indictment had been acted upon, the stipulation regulating the proceedings was appealed to, and this plea not being therein included, it was corrected of record.

Pleas of not guilty were then entered for George S. Whittaker and James McAuley.

THE OTHER CASES.

Mr. Storrs. In all of the other cases I stated to Mr. Reed that we should make the same motion. I served no notice in writing, but I stated the fact.

Mr. Reed. Mr. Storrs said they were going to make the same motion in each of the cases.

Mr. Smith. Well, where are your papers to base it on?

ALD. GEORGE S. POWELL.

Mr. Reed. I am ready in the case of George S. Powell.

Mr. Storrs. Now we desire him to present a formal affidavit, which will be substantially the same as in the Whittaker case.

The Court. I don't think I can give it to you. I think if you wanted to make the motion in behalf of the other accused parties you should have filed your papers, or filed something which would be taken as papers in the case. I don't think it is sufficient for you to say a week ago here are the papers in two cases, and here is a notice of motion in others. I think you should have filed something in the case in the shape of a motion. I don't understand it has been agreed by counsel for the people that it should be considered that there was a motion made in all the cases, and that the decision of one should be the decision of the others.

Mr. Van Arman. Never.

The Court. But that when notice was given in these cases it was stated that you would make the motion in all. But you have not made the motion. The causes are noticed for trial, and there is nothing to which my attention has been called to show due diligence. I think if you intended to make motions in the cases of other Aldermen, you should have made them when you made these. I think you are too late.

The case of Alderman George S. Powell was then called on. The indictment charges that he proposed to receive as a bribe from one William Baragwanath, the sum of $300 in consideration that he, as an Alderman, would use his influence to procure the appointment of Baragwanath as Boiler Inspector of the city.

MOTION TO QUASH.

Mr. Storrs entered a motion to quash the indictment upon the ground that the proposition to receive a bribe is not an offence at common law.

Messrs Smith and Reed argued, taking the position that if any person attempt to get another to commit a crime, whether the crime is ever committed or not, it is an indictable offence as a misdemeanor, that is, to endeavor to procure another to commit a crime, is a misdemeanor, and that it is an indictable offence for a party to bribe a public officer; that if a person goes to a public officer and proposes to bribe him, that is an offence both at common law and under the statute, and if one person should go to another and try to get him to bribe a public officer, that, too, would be a misdemeanor; and, therefore, if Baragwanath had proposed to Powell to bribe him, he would have committed an offence, and that if some one had gone to Baragwanath and endeavored to get him to bribe Powell, the offence would have been committed, and so it is equally indictable if the Alderman himself proceeded in that behalf.

THE COURT'S DECISION.

The Court. In regard to this motion, as I understand the position taken by counsel and the authorities cited, the case stands like this: This offence of bribery or of receiving a bribe is a misdemeanor, both under the common law and under the statute. It is an offence at common law, in certain cases, for a person to solicit another, or to attempt to have a crime committed, although the crime is not committed really, but the rule is not universal. Certain cases, where the question has arisen, it has been held to be a misdemeanor to attempt to have a crime perpetrated, although the crime was not committed in point of fact and although the crime was only a misdemeanor. It does not appear that a case has been decided in which this special offence has been called in question, therefore we have to act according to our best judgment in the case. As far as the authorities and books have been read, I conclude that the Courts will consider whether the [illegible] in question in the particular case is of society aggravated character, or [illegible] have it committed require that the [illegible] misdemeanor. In small and [illegible] matters, they might not think it would be worth while to consider it a misdemeanor. In other cases the Court might consider it of such character that it should be pronounced a misdemeanor, and the parties should be held responsible. There not being any case decided so far as appears as to this particular offence one way or the other, I have to act on my best judgment. I have to anticipate according to my best means of judging what the Supreme Court would say when the case is presented to it. I am inclined to think that this must be considered an offence; that this must be considered a misdemeanor for which an indictment would lie. For an Alderman to solicit a bribe as far as the turpitude of it is concerned, I think it is worse than for an outside party to get him to be bribed, therefore I shall hold that the indictment is good. Of course, the rights of the party are all saved, and this being a new question, the Supreme Court can pass on it.

EMPANELLING A JURY.

The defendant then entered his plea of not guilty, and the issue being thus joined, the Court proceeded to empanel a jury.

Thomas Stagg, W. T. Woodson, F. J. Merritt, and Henry Oakes, were called for examination as to their qualifications as jurors.

Mr. Woodson knew nothing of the case as distinguished from other Aldermanic cases. He resides at Evanston, and had no opinion.

Mr. Oakes had no opinion as to the merits of this special case. He is Collector of the town of Evanston.

Mr. Stagg, gardener, of Lake View, had heard of this charge through the newspapers, but had formed no opinion on the question of defendant's guilt.

Mr. Merritt, in the paper business, with Bradner, Smith & Co., of 344 Wabash avenue, had read of the case, but had heard conversation concerning the special case.

To the defendant's counsel, Mr. Woodson replied that he left this city ten years ago for Evanston, and carried on the furniture business at that place until two years ago. He paid city tax on West Side property, in which he has an interest within a year. He read the headings in the papers published yesterday prefacing the proceedings of the preceding day. The reading that he had made had created some impression on his mind, and probably he had held and heard converse concerning the cases generally; but he had never expressed any opinion in the cases. He judged from what he had read that some such things existed; he would rather not try the case.

Mr. Oakes followed the sea for nine years; is now engaged in business. Lives at Evanston, but once lived in Chicago for three months. He paid taxes at Evanston last year, and lived there since two years ago last August. He had read what appeared about the cases in THE TRIBUNE, but thought he had formed no opinion about the cases; he had received an impression, but had not imbibed any prejudice.

Mr. Stagg had lived at Lake View some twenty years continuously, and lived in Chicago two months in 1847. He never paid taxes in the city. He had heard and read of these cases in the *Times*, and talked about the cases, expressing opinions to the extent that if the Aldermen are guilty, they deserve all they get; nevertheless, he had no impression on his mind which would [illegible]

Mr. Merritt had been [illegible] is not a man of family. The matter of the Aldermanic trials had been a good deal canvassed in the store, and he said if they were guilty punish them; but he had formed no opinion, and his mind was entirely free from impression.

Mr. Woodson was challenged on the ground that he is a non-resident of the city. Challenge denied and waived.

Mr. Oakes and Mr. Merritt were challenged for cause,—the non-payment of taxes.

Albert Vilas and Warren Hill were substituted.

Mr. Vilas has resided at Evanston nearly five years; is a man of family, and deals in coal and wood. He had not generally read the articles published in relation to the Aldermen cases. He thought his mind was free from all impression. He had paid taxes in Evanston.

Mr. Hill lives on West Madison street, and was a hotel-keeper up to the time of the fire. He had paid taxes within the year. Up to within ten days he had read but little concerning these cases, and if he knew his own mind it was entirely free of all impression with regard to the merits of the cases.

Mr. Hill was challenged peremptorily for defendant.

Henry R. Morse, of Peoria street, has not engaged in business during the past three years; was formerly in mercantile business. He has not paid a tax in the city within a year. He had read of these cases in THE TRIBUNE and *Times*, and probably conversed about what he read. What he had heard and read had not made any impression on his mind, for he did not believe all the newspapers say.

Mr. Morse was excused, not being a tax-payer.

Robert Law, substituted, replied that he has resided in the city nearly seventeen years, and has paid taxes within a year. He had read a good deal about these cases, and heard the matter talked of. He had expressed opinions upon the cases of the convicted Aldermen, but he had formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the balance.

Mr. Law was challenged peremptorily.

P. W. W. Ward, substituted, resides in 142 Center avenue, and has paid taxes within a year; he is foreman for T. W. Baxter & Co., mill furnishers. He has a slight acquaintance with Ald Powell, just enough to know he is an Alderman. He has read some doings about these cases, but his mind is free from all impressions.

To the people. Mr. Ward had known defendant by reputation for about six years. Challenged peremptorily.

J. N. Richards, substituted, of No. 39 Warren avenue, builder, resided in Chicago about twenty-five years, has no acquaintance with defendant and know nothing concerning the case. He could try the case indifferently.

And four were accepted and sworn.

THE SECOND FOUR.

L. B. Young, Daniel Bogie, J. C. Sibley, and Soloman Marcuse were next called.

Mr. Bogie did not know defendant, and had no opinion in the case.

The other jurors answered likewise.

To the defendan, Mr. Boyle had said he read THE TRIBUNE, but had not conversed much about these matters: all he had said was to his bookkeeper, that he was glad to see the breeze stirring. He is a dealer in coal, lives at Indiana avenue, at the corner of Eighteenth street, and has lived in the city ten years. According to his best impression he is unbiased.

Mr. Young has boarded at Evanston since the fire, and has paid tax within the city during the year. He is in the commission business at No. 55 West Lake street. He has read more or less articles touching the Aldermanic cases, but could not remember any conversation he had held or heard concerning the matter.

Mr. Marcuse, of West Harrison street, salesman for Mr. Herrick since the fire, has lived in the city since April, 1867. He has paid city tax within the city; is naturalized, and came to the country in 1855. He had not lately read anything about these cases.

Mr. Sibley, boarding at No. 125 Park avenue, is in the wholesale oil business, and has lived in the city since a year ago last March. He has read about these cases in several papers, and had joined in conversation concerning them, since the 9th of February. He thought what he had read had influenced his mind to some extent, makes a bad impression on his mind.

The Court excused Mr. Sibley for cause. The defendant challenged Mr. Marcuse peremptorily.

A. L. Prindle and M. W. Goodyear were substituted.

Mr. Goodyear, of No. 295 West Madison street, manufacturer, replied that he does not know the defendant nor the prosecuting witness, and he is uncertain whether he had read anything about the Aldermanic cases. He has not and never had any opinion upon the merits of their cases. He has resided in the city four years next April, and is a tax-payer in the city.

Mr. Prindle, of West Jackson street, was formerly in the railroad business. He had only read the big letters in the articles concerning the Aldermanic cases. He would find a verdict according to evidence. He is not a tax-payer in the city.

And the second four were taken.

THE THIRD FOUR.

John Gable, Hiram Clarke, M. M. Gaylord, and A. Gillespie were called.

Mr. Gillespie had not formed any opinion in relation to Mr. Powell's case.

The others answered likewise.

Mr. Gable resides at Evanston; is a druggist and grocer. He reads THE TRIBUNE every day, and had read in other papers articles on the subject of the charges against Aldermen, and had heard the subject discussed. He had heard opinions expressed as to the guilt of some of the parties charged by name, but he did not remember to have heard the name of defendant mentioned in this connection. What he had read had only raised an impression against evil-doers, for he generally made allowance in reading sensational articles. It had given him rather an impression that the Aldermen were evil-doers, and it would require evidence to remove the impression.

Excused for cause.

Mr. Clark, wood dealer at Evanston, pays no taxes in Chicago. He had read evening papers from Chicago, especially since the trials that preceded this. He believed himself to be wholly unbiased. He never served as a juror before.

Mr. Gaylord, salesman for John Alston & Co., felt his mind perfectly free and unbiased.

Mr. Gillespie, real estate dealer at Evanston, has resided there during three years. He is not a tax-payer in the city. He had read about these cases, particularly the trial of Ald Busse. As to some of the parties charged he had formed an opinion, but this does not reach to those who have not been tried.

Mr. Gillespie was excused for cause,—not being a tax-payer.

George Rounsville and W. A. Stanton were substituted.

Mr. Rounsville, cooper in Chicago, had read of these cases, and heard of alleged misdoings on 'Change. He is a tax-payer. He felt himself wholly unbiased.

Mr. Stanton, in the silk business, had read something of these cases in an afternoon paper, but had formed no impression concerning the merits of any of these causes, and could act as a juror impartially.

And the panel was completed.

THE FULL JURY.

W. T. Woodson, Evanston; furniture dealer.
Thomas Stagg, Lake View; gardener.
Albert Vilas, Evanston; coal and wood dealer.
I. N. Richards, No. 39 Warren avenue; builder.
Daniel Boice, Indiana avenue and Eighteenth street; coal dealer.
L. B. Young, No. 55 West Lake street; commission merchant.
M. W. Goodyear, No. 295 West Madison street; manufacturer.
A. L. Prindle, West Jackson street; no present business.
Hiram Clark, Evanston; wood dealer.
M. M. Gaylord, salesman for John Alston & Co.
George Rounsville, Chicago; cooper.
W. A. Stanton, Chicago; silk business.

THE OPENING.

Mr. Reed stated the case for the people, in effect that he would prove that Baragwanath, for some cause desiring the appointment of Boiler Inspector, spoke around among several Aldermen; was directed to go the defendant, Powell. He went to him, and Powell told him that in order to secure his appointment it would cost him the sum of $300.

The opening for defendant was waived.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL HOTCHKISS.

Charles T. Hotchkiss, a witness for the prosecution, being sworn, testified as follows:

Examined by Mr. Reed. Q. General Hotchkiss, what is your business? A. City Clerk.

Q. For this city of Chicago? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you occupied that position? A. A little over two years.

Q. Continuously? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The two years last past? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know the defendant, Mr. Powell? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you known him? A. A little over two years.

Q. During the years that you have been City Clerk, have you been in the habit of attending the meetings of the Common Council of the city of Chicago? A. Yes, sir; very generally.

Q. How frequently are those meetings held? A. They will average one a week.

Q. Have you ever seen the defendant present at any of those meetings? A. Yes, sir; he has been present, perhaps, at most of them.

Q. At most of them? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Hervey objected, saying [illegible] was an important point to prove the [illegible] that he occupies the position, but [illegible] evidence proving it must be sub[illegible] to the Court. The evidence proposed was not the best; there was better in [illegible]

Mr. Reed stated that he intended to show that the defendant acted as an Alderman.

The Court thought it was competent.

Exception was taken to the ruling.

By Mr. Reed. Q. In what capacity was he present at most of these meetings during the past two years? A. As an Alderman.

Q. From what ward? A. The Ninth Ward.

Q. And he acted during that time as an Alderman at the meetings of the Common Council of this city? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he still an Alderman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. From the same ward? A. From the same ward.

Mr. Hervey objected.

Q. Will you look at that [handing witness a document]? State what that means and what that is,—the filing on the back. I will ask you, first, are you the custodian of the original ordinances of the city of Chicago? A. I am; yes, sir.

Q. I will ask you to state what that is? A. This purports to be the original ordinance providing for the office of Boiler Inspector.

Q. Will you look on the back and see the endorsement,—whether that is the approval of the Mayor? A. That is what I take to be the approval.

Q. Is that the official document kept in your office? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Reed proposed to offer the ordinance in evidence. It simply provided for the appointment of a Boiler Inspector, and was approved on the back by Mayor Rice.

Q. This book [report of the Council proceedings for 1867] contains the regular proceedings, does it not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The correct proceedings, does it, General? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there an election for Boiler Inspector last December?

Mr. Smith. This last December.

The Witness. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Reed. Q. Who was elected?

Mr. Van Arman objected on the ground of irregularity. The document was nothing more than the report of a Committee, appointed by the Mayor, recommending the passage of a certain ordinance. The engrossed ordinance, which was lying on the table, bore no such proof, and was, therefore, unapproved.

Mr. Reed said, according to the city charter, an ordinance went into effect whether it was signed or not after a certain number of days had elapsed.

Mr. Hervey said the mere report of a Committee would not make it an ordinance.

Mr. Smith remarked that the counsel seemed to think it was necessary to have the approval of the Mayor on the engrossed copy. [Reading from the back of the document.] "Report of the Committee on Fire and Water relating to Inspector of Steam Boilers. Concurred in; laid over and published July 8, 1867. Ordered engrossed July 28, 1867. Report concurred in. Ordinance passed July 28, 1867. Presented to the Mayor for approval July 21, 1867. Approved July 28, 1867. J. B. Rice, Mayor. A. C. Bodman." He said it was the original ordinance that was recommended to be passed; was passed, and presented to the Mayor and approved, which is the usual way of doing business.

The Court. The endorsement which he has read states that not merely the report of the Committee has appeared, but that the ordinance was passed.

Mr. Smith. Certainly; the document says so.

Mr. Hervey asked if that proved it.

Mr. Runyan contended that the document was merely the report of a Committee. The engrossed ordinance was not approved.

Mr. [illegible] urged that the mere recommendation of a Committee [illegible] council pass a certain document, did not make an ordinance.

The Court thought the evidence might be considered proper, but the question as to whether this was all the evidence that would be required in the case he would not decide at that time. Whether this evidence should be accompanied by other evidence was a matter to be considered hereafter.

By Mr. Smith: Q. I understand you to say that this is the original document taken from your office, purporting to be the ordinance passed. A. Purporting to be; yes, sir.

Q. Will you turn to the back of that again? Are you acquainted with the handwriting of J. B. Rice, ex-Mayor? A. I have seen his signature a great many times.

Q. Well, sir, is that his signature? A. I should call it so.

Q. Was he acting Mayor at that time? A. To the best of my knowledge he was.

Q. Was Bodman Clerk? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know his hand writing? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he acting Clerk at that time? A. To the best of my knowledge, yes, sir.

Q. What is that book? [Handing witness a book.] A. It is the printed official copy of the Council proceedings.

Q. Published by whose authority? A. By authority of the Common Council of the city of Chicago.

Q. That is the official book that is published by authority of the Common Council, is it? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Smith offered in evidence the ordinance as it appears in the book.

The defence objected.

The Court. It may be received.

TESTIMONY OF MR. BARAGWANATH.

William Baragwanath, a witness for the prosecution, was sworn and testified as follows:

Examined by Mr. Reed. Q. What is your name? A. William Baragwanath.

Q. Where do you live, Mr. Baragwanath? A. I am residing at present at the corner of Fifty-first street and Calumet avenue,—since the fire.

Q. Where did you live before the late fire? A. I lived at 233 Franklin street.

Q. In the city of Chicago and County of Cook? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been a resident here? A. Twenty-two years next June, sir.

Q. Of this city? A. Yes, sir.

Q. A man of family? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What has been your business, Mr. Baragwanath? A. I have been engaged in the construction of steam engines, boilers, and machinery.

Q. For how long? A. For about thirty-six or thirty-seven years.

Q. That has been your business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In that time have you become familiar with the manufacture and construction of boilers,—steam boilers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know this defendant, George Powell? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you known him? A. I think I became acquainted with him last December.

Q. Last December? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you first meet him? A. I first met him at No. 103, I think it was 103, on Madison street, at a building he was erecting.

Q. In this city and county? A. Yes, sir.

Q. City of Chicago and County of Cook? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you go there? A. Yes, sir. I did, sir.

Q. That is, go to his store? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it day time or night? A. It was in the day.

Q. About what time of day? A. Forenoon. I went there twice.

Q. When was the first time? what part of December? A. It was three or four days before the Common Council met. I cannot tell the day; three or four days before the Council met—that meeting they elected city officers.

Q. Do you recollect the fact that the City Council filled certain offices. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it before or after that you saw him? A. Before.

Q. How long before that when you first saw him? A. Well, the officers were appointed on a Monday night, and this was either Thursday or [illegible] the first time I went there.

Q. Of the week before that? A. Yes, three or four days before.

Q. Why did you go there, Mr. Baragwanath? A. Well! I was a candidate for City Boiler Inspector.

Q. For this city? A. Yes, sir; and I understood it was necessary that I should see Mr. Powell.

Q. Who told you so? Objected to.

Q. I will ask you if you had seen any other Aldermen about seeing him? A. I had seen several Aldermen. It was my business to see them at that time, and I made it my business to call on him.

Q. You say you were informed it was necessary to see Mr. Powell, this defendant. Now, what occurred between you and him? Just tell it all now? A. I went to Mr. Powell, and introduced myself to him.

Q. Had you ever known him before? A. No, sir. I asked him if he was Mr. Powell (he was pointed out to me as Mr. Powell), and he said he was—the gentleman there now; and I told him my business.

Q. What did you tell him? A. I told him that I was a candidate for City Boiler Inspector, and that I understood that he occupied a prominent position in the Council, especially in connection with the appointment.

Q. Of that office? A. Of that office. He said it was so.

Q. Go on? A. And he told me that the Council had a kind of caucus, and that it was decided that the City Boiler Inspector was to go to the Democrats, and that the Democratic Aldermen had left it with him to decide who should be the candidate; that the man whom he decided would have the office; the man whom he decided in favor would have it; the man whom he decided against would not.

Q. Go on? A. I of course endeavored to get his support, but he didn't care to support me. I asked then had he anything against me personally. He said "No." I asked him had he anything against me politically. He said "No." I asked him had any person that he would prefer—that he had a personal preference for other than me. He said no, not particularly; but the office was a valuable office, and he didn't propose to be in a very great hurry about making up his mind as to who was to have it. Of course I endeavored to get his support. I talked to him, and that was pretty much all that was done the first time.

Q. Go right on. Give us all of that conversation. After you get through with that, go on with the next one. Was there anything more said in the conversation where he said it was a valuable office, and he did not propose to be in any hurry? A. He said there was a German,—a good many persons thought a German ought to be appointed to that office. I asked him if he had got a German. He said no, he had not.

By Mr. Van Arman. Q. Asked him what? A. I asked him if there was a German a candidate. He said no there was not, but he supposed he could get one. "Well," I said, "are you going to get a German boiler maker, a Democrat, and put him into that office?" "Well," he said, "yes, he thought they would." I told him if he could find such a critter in this city I would give him my head for a foot ball, if he was qualified to perform the duties of that office. I think that was about the remarks that I made.

By Mr. Reed. Q. Was that all that occurred at that time? A. No, sir, I can't begin to tell you all.

Q. I want you to take your time. Give all you can.

By Mr. Smith. Let him give the substance of it.

The Witness. I do not recollect all that took place, but I endeavored to solicit him—I asked him why he could not support me—what was the reason he could not support me.

By Mr. Reed. Q. What did he say? A. He said it was a valuable office, and he required time and consideration; and that was about the result of our first day's conversation.

Q. Did you have another one with him? A. Yes, sir, I made an appointment to meet him again on the next day. He told me that there was a good many people to please, although he had got the appointing. Whoever he selected would be the man, but, at the same time, he wished to please them all. There was a good many men to please, and I made an appointment to meet him the next day.

Q. Where were you to meet him? A. At the same place, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Q. Did you go there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was in this city? A. Yes, sir; at 103 Madison street.

Q. Go on; what occurred then? A. Well, when I went there I asked him had he come to any decision. No,—I think the first thing I said was, "Have you found your Dutchman?" I guess that was the first word I said. He said, "No." I said, "Have you been hunting him up?"

Q. Well, what did he say? A. "But," he says, "there is a candidate, and you will find him a very formidable candidate, too. He is a boiler-maker, and a first-class boilermaker, and a man that is spoke very highly of. I have not been around; I have not been around much; I have not had much time to see to this matter."

Q. What did he say? A. Something similar to that. I am telling you the substance of the conversation. I do not pretend to give it word for word, just exactly as it occurred. And I asked him who it was. He said: "Well, he is a Democrat, and his name is Hamilton. You will find him a very formidable opponent." I then asked him what was the reason he couldn't support me. He asked me how much,—did I know how much that office was worth? I told him I did not. I supposed it might be worth a couple of thousand a year, probably—I could not tell. He says, "It is worth $3,500 a year." I said, "How do you know?" He said Mr. Kimball, the late incumbent, told him so,—that office is worth $3,500 a year, and he did not propose to be in a very great hurry in making the appointment. It went on like that for some time, and I then said to him, "Mr. Powell," or Aldermen, "I came down to-day for the purpose of asking you to decide whether you will support me or not. I want your influence and support—can you not decide to do it?" He said well, there was a good many things to be taken into consideration. I says "you know nothing against me you say; no other man that you would rather have in office?" "No." "And no other candidate that you know of or are acquainted with?" "No." Says I,—I had, I believe, the first nomination,—the first time the Council met I think I had, so I am told, at least a pretty good nomination, so much so that a great many of the Aldermen thought I was sure of it,—"What is the reason you can't make up your mind to support me?" "Well," he said, "there was a great many to please and things to be considered, and the office was worth a good deal of money." I think I said, "Well, if this thing was left to the Common Council, irrespective of caucuses, I would have that office, and, I think, if it was left to the city of Chicago, independent of party, I should not be afraid, or I should be elected if I run." "Well," says he, "that may be; but a good many of them talk about a German." "Well," says I, "you haven't got a German; this man Hamilton is not a German, you say?" "No." "Now," I says, "what is the matter? What is the reason you cannot support me? Is there anything you wish me to do on my part? Is there anything on my part you required me to do?" and he said it would cost $300, or I would have to pay $300. I forget which, but that is his language. The arrangement was referred to frequently after that, but I don't recollect the first ——.

Q. Give as as near as you can, Mr. Baragwanath? A. Sir, well! he told me I would have to pay $300.

Q. To get the office? A. To get the office.

Q. Well! go on? A. I said, "What are you going to do with $300? Do you propose to build a church?" He said, "No." I then said, "Well! I haven't got—I am not flush just now;" I had got pretty badly scorched by the fire, and I haven't got any more money than I know what to do with, and didn't know that I can pay him any of the $300 just at present. He said "You have friends, and I know it. You can get it." I said "Well, I would not like to use my friends for that purpose; couldn't you take $200?" He said "No." Says I, "That office is worth $300 to me; I will give $300 to any charitable institution that you may name if you will elect me to that office. You shall have the credit of giving it, and all the satisfaction I will want is to know they have got it." "This won't do."

Q. Who said that? A. Mr. Powell said that wouldn't do. I then said, "Mr. Powell, I will tell you what I will do. I will give you my notes, three, six, nine, and twelve months, stating the consideration. If you like to do it that way you may."

Q. What did you say the consideration was to be? A. I told him to state what it was for on the paper.

Q. What did he say to that? A. He said he know better than that.

Q. He said he knew better than that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well? A. I then left him. I told him that I would leave it right with him.

By Mr. Smith. Q. Told him what? A. I told him I should leave it right in his hands. He said to me, "No, no." I asked him prior to that,—before leaving him,—"Now, if I was to pay you $300 what security have I got for the money?" Says he, I can put you through for that." "Well," I said, "if you can put me through for $300, can't you do it without?" "No," said he, "there is a good many to please." Says he, "I don't calculate to get much of it myself; there is a good many to please." This thing might have been referred to more than once. When I left him, he said something like this. This was,—I had rode with him from 103 Madison street in his buggy, until we went across to the West Side, over to the corner Canal and Madison streets, and I then said: "Now this is in your hands; I leave it with you; do just as you please in the matter; but if you don't support me, I shall just know what the cause is; and if you don't you will hear from me." I left him, and have never seen him since, until to-day in this Court-room, to speak to him.

Q. Were you elected Boiler Inspector by the City Council last December? A. No, sir.

Q. Who was elected? A. I know no more than what was said in the papers. All I know was by the reports.

Q. Do you know any such person by the name of Metzke as a boiler maker in this city? A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. Have you ever known such a man as a boiler maker? A. No, sir.

Q. Not a boiler maker? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you been familiar with all the boiler makers? A. Not all.

Q. With all the prominent ones? A. Yes, sir, with all the prominet boiler-makers I have.

Q. All this occurred in this city prior to the time the Council was elected, which was prior to the 11th or 12th of last December? A. I do not know the date. It was two or three days before the Monday. It was either the Thursday or Friday, or Friday or Saturday before this election.

Cross-examination by Mr. Van Arman. Q. Do you recollect, sir, the day of the month upon which you first saw the defendant? A. I do not sir.

Q. The day of the week? A. It was either Thursday or Friday before the Council—it was in December, either the Thursday or Friday before the Council elected Mr. Metzke Boiler Inspector.

Q. It was either Thursday or Friday before, but you cannot tell which? A. No, I cannot.

Q. What time of day did you first see him? A. In the forenoon.

Q. About what time in the forenoon? A. I should think it was between 10 and 11.

Q. Where did you see him? A. At No. 103 Madison street.

Q. What number? A. No. 103, I believe, which was at a brick building that Mr. Powell was erecting. He told me he was building it for a place of business.

Q. Had you ever known him before then? A. I had. I didn't recognize him. He had said he had seen me before, or heard of me, but I didn't know him.

Q. Did any one introduce you? A. I think not.

Q. Are you positive about that? A. I think the second day—it strikes me——

Q. No, sir; I am on the first day,—the first time you ever saw him on that subject? A. There was one of the days,—there was a gentleman there; his name is—I saw him in Court a little while ago—and I asked him to introduce me, and see if he couldn't influence him for me, which I believe he did.

Q. Who was the man that you asked? A. He is a builder. I really forget his name.

Q. Have you seen him here in the Court? A. Yes, sir—Thomas Courtney, that is it. He was there one day. I do not know whether it was the first or second day.

Q. One of the days that you was there you saw Courtney? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see this gentleman [Powell] at any time in a grocery or saloon over there? A. Well, there was a little bit of a place in the east of this building that he appeared to use as an office—a little bit of a shanty place which he appeared to use as an office, and there was a bar there—right at the side of the store that he was erecting.

Q. Now, sir, when you first went there,—I call your attention expressly to that,—the first meeting you had there, did you find Powell in the shanty? A. He was around the building or in the shanty, I couldn't say where.

Q. Did you go into the shanty, as you call it, that day? A. Yes, sir. They told me it was his office, and he had a desk there, and did his business there.

Q. Who told you so? A. The person I asked; a person who was working at the building.

Q. Did you go there and inquire for Mr. Powell? A. I inquired for him in the building first. They told me that I might find him in the shanty, but I don't think I found him there.

Q. Did you go there first? A. I think not. I went to the building first.

Q. Let me understand you. Was the shanty a part of the building? A. No, a separate building entirely.

Q. Which side of the street was that building on? A. On the north side of the street.

Q. What street? A. East Madison.

Q. Where was the shanty? A. East of the building—a separate building entirely.

Q. The same side of the street? A. Yes.

Q. Was it a shanty that fronted on the street; came on to the street. A. I guess it did pretty near. It might have been on the side walk.

Q. Did you say there was a bar there? A. Yes and a private desk.

Q. I ask you again, whether on first going there you did not go into the shanty and inquire for Mr. Powell and find he was not there? A. I went into the building first.

Q. Did you find anybody there? A. There was some men around there.

Q. Did you inquire for him? A. Yes.

Q. How long did you wait before you saw Mr. Powell? A. May be five or ten minutes before I went out.

Q. Where did you see him first? A. I think I saw him on the street first; on the sidewalk in front of the building.

Q. Didn't you first meet him in that shanty? A. I could not say.

Q. Is not this the fact: that you went into the shanty and inquired for Powell, and they told you that he was out, but would be in pretty soon, and you waited there until he came? A. I inquired for him all around.

Q. Is it not true that you waited there until Powell came in? A. I went into the office of Mr. Forsyth, I think.

Q. Before he came? A. I think it was.

Q. Did you go out of the shanty at all. After you went into the shanty, and inquired for Powell, did you leave it until Powell came in? A. I think I did, I am not sure. I went around there, and did not see him, and I went away and came back.

Q. You did not leave the place finally until he came. A. I could not say. One of the days, I think it was the first day, I went over to Forsyth's place.

Q. Let me inquire of you what time of day Powell arrived? A. It was somewhere about 11 o'clock.

Q. How long had you been round there? A. I might have been there ten or fifteen minutes. I could not tell.

Q. Was there anybody present when you and Powell first met? A. There were some men around.

Q. Did you first meet him in the shanty or outside? A. I told you before I could not tell you. I know I met him right there at the place.

Q. Did anybody introduce you that day? A. It was the first or second day Mr. Courtney was there. I told him what I was there for, and asked him did he know Powell, and he said he did, and I said for him to go for him.

Q. Did you meet Courtney before you met Powell? A. I think I talked with Powell before Courtney came up.

Q. Then Courtney did not introduce Powell to you? A. I told him what I wanted—

Q. Did Courtney introduce Mr. Powell to you? A. I think I introduced myself first.

Q. Are you positive about it? A. I am not positive. I saw Mr. Courtney there.

Q. Did you go into the shanty and inquire for Powell? A. I don't know if I went into the shanty. I inquired for him all about.

Q. Did you go in there, sit down, and wait for him? A. I don't think I sat down.

Q. Did you wait for him in the shanty until Powell came in? A. I don't remember.

Q. Did you see anybody in the shanty? A. Yes.

Q. Did you say anything to anybody? A. No.

Q. Did you take a drink of liquor in the shanty? A. I did after Mr. Powell came in; not before.

Q. Didn't you before he came? A. I think not.

Q. Didn't the person that was in the shanty introduce Mr. Powell to you? A. I think not.

Q. Are you positive about it? A. I am not positive.

Q. Did you know him at all until the man in the shanty introduced you to him?

Witness. Know him! Who?

Counsel. Powell. A. I didn't know him until I got acquainted with him there. I think I introduced myself to him.

Q. What did you say to him. A. I think I introduced myself to him on the sidewalk. I think he said "oh! yes, I have heard of you, I know you; I know you very well by reputation. I have known you a long time." I know he voted me that.

Q. How many times did you see Mr. Powell in that shanty? A. Mr. Powell might have gone out and come in once or twice, and so might I. He was busy running around, attending to his business.

Q. Did the conversation you have narrated occur in the shanty. A. I introduced myself to him, I think, on the sidewalk.

Q. What did you go into the shanty for if you met him on the sidewalk. A. I was there after he came.

Q. Did you go into the shanty with him? A. I was in the shanty both the days.

Q. You went into the shanty, you and he? A. We went into the shanty both days.

Q. The conversation occurred, some portion of it, in the shanty, and some outside? A. But I don't think much was said in the shanty.

Q. Was anything said about your business in the shanty? A. Very little. I can't remember. He was very busy in there attending to his bills. I really cannot tell, but there was nothing very particular said, for I did not want to trouble him.

Q. Was anything said about your business in the shanty? A. I believe there was.

Q. What was it that was said in the shanty? A. Well, it was general conversation on the subject, but not much.

Q. Which day was it something was said about it in the shanty? A. I rather think it was both days.

Q. Are you positive of that? A. I think it was.

Q. Are you positive of it? A. I know we referred to it there.

Q. Was any person present in the shanty when your conversation occurred with Powell? A. Yes, there was somebody there all the time.

Q. Who was it? A. I don't know. There were working-men there all the time.

Q. Don't you know any one of them? A. No.

Q. About how large was this shanty? A. Very small.

Q. About what size? A. Not over 14x10, I should think. I shouldn't think it is more than that, though I may be mistaken. I have never been in it since.

Q. How many times were you in that shanty on that occasion? A. I went in each day. I might have gone out and come in.

Q. How many days? A. Two days.

Q. Two succeeding days? A. Yes.

Q. What time did you go there the second day? A. About 11 o'clock, by agreement.

Q. About what time the first day? A. I should think before 11,—between 10 and 11.

Q. Did you find the same man there both days? Witness. What man?

Counsel. Did you find the same man there on the second day as well as the first day? A. I did not pay particular attention to the man in the shanty. I went to see Powell.

Q. I ask you again if you found the man in the shanty the day you went into it first, as upon the second day? A. There was somebody in the shanty there both days, for they had a bar there.

Q. Did you drink anything there the second day? A. I am not sure. I could not tell. I either drank or took a cigar.

Q. Did the same man give it to you? A. I don't know.

Q. Did you hold any conversation with any person beside Powell on either day? A. I don't know. I might or I might not.

Q. Which day was it you saw Courtenay? A. I can't tell if it was the first or second day.

Q. Can you tell whether you had seen Powell first or Courtenay. A. I saw Powell.

Q. Did you see Powell again after you saw Courtenay? A. Yes.

Q. That you are sure of? A. Yes.

Q. Are you sure that you saw Powell before you saw Courtenay. A. I did not say that.

Q. You are not sure you saw Powell? A. Oh, excuse me. I saw Powell before I saw Courtenay.

Q. Are you sure of that? A. I think so. I know I saw Powell after.

Q. On which of these days was it he said anything about $300? A. The last day.

Q. Not a word was said about it the first day? A. I think not.

Q. Are you sure about that? A. I think I am.

Q. Was it before or after you saw Courtenay that he mentioned $300. A. I think it was after.

Q. At the time you saw Courtenay he had said nothing about $300. A. Yes, although from the way he talked I was sure he wanted something.

Q. At the time you met you saw Courtenay, he had said nothing about the payment of money? A. I am not sure. He told me at the office that the office was a valuable office.

Q. Had he told you anything about your paying any money? A. I don't think he had, but he told me the office was valuable, and he was not going to give it away without due consideration.

Q. Do you remember what kind of weather it was the day you were there the second time? A. Yes; pleasant.

Q. Do you remember whether there was anyone in the room where the conversation occurred beside you and Powell and the man that attended the bar? A. I think likely there was.

Q. Do you recollect? A. I think likely there was more there.

Q. I mean at the time you talked about $300? A. Oh! I don't think that was mentioned in the room at all.

Q. Where was it mentioned? A. In the buggy.

Q. Did you ride in Powell's buggy? A. I did. Mr. Powell, the last day I was there, said he was going West. I said I was going over to Canal street, and he said, jump up, and we rode over and we were talking about the affair.

Q. Was that the first he said about your paying the money? A. That was the first he named $300, though I was satisfied he wanted money before.

Q. You seem to be very anxious to repeat that how did you know it? A. I knew the first day I was there that he wanted money.

Q. Up to the time you were in the buggy had he said anything to you about money? A. I don't think he said any more than I have told you.

Q. How far did you ride with him? A. I rode as far as Canal street.

Q. What time of day was it? A. Well, it must have been nearly 12 o'clock when we got to Canal street.

Q. Was it not in the afternoon? A. Well, no; it was about noon.

Q. Had you dined? A. No, I don't usually dine until after 12.

Q. Where did you start from when you went there the second time? A. What day do you mean?

Q. What place did you start from when you went to see Powell the second time? A. I called in the morning at 264 Market street, where I had what business I had to do, and I think I was into Wills & Co.'s planing mill there, and I might have made another call or two, but I am not sure, but I don't think I did. I think I went down to Powell's then.

Q. Have you a distinct recollection of where you went and what you did that morning? A. No, I don't think I have.

Q. Are you certain that these are the places you started from? A. I know I went to 264 Market street.

Q. What was going on there? A. I had to meet a man; that was the firm where I was employed last summer.

Q. Are not the facts that you went to the shanty and inquired of the man that was there attending for Powell, and he told you he was out, but he would soon be there, and did not you wait there until Mr. Powell came in? A. First, when I went there, I went there to the building.

Q. Answer the question I put? A. First when I went there I went to the building and inquired for Mr. Powell, and after that they told me he was not there, and after that I went to the shanty before referred to.

Q. Before you saw Powell? Yes.

Q. And was it in the shanty you saw Powell? A. I am not sure. It seems to me I went into the shanty and out, and that then I went into Forsythe's.

Q. What did you go to Forsythe's for? A. I saw the name, and went over there to stay.

Q. I will ask you again whether when you first met Powell was it not in the shanty? A. I think it was on the sidewalk or on the place in front of the shanty or building.

Q. What was the first thing said between you when you met him? A. I introduced myself.

Q. What did you say? A. I told him my name was Baragwanath, and I was a candidate for City Boiler Inspector, and was given to understand he was an Alderman.

Q. Then it is not true anybody introduced you? A. It might have been Mr. Courtenay.

Q. You say that up to the time you saw Courtney to the time you finally left to go away, the defendant Powell had not said a word to you about paying money? A. He told me that the office was a valuable office.

Q. Answer the question. Up to the time you left he had not opened his lips to you about paying money? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Had he proposed for you to pay him anything? A. He had not named any sum of money.

Q. What had he told you? A. He said the office was a valuable office, and that there were a good many to please, and that he could not do as he liked, although he had the appointing power.

Q. Where did he say that? A. Around the building.

Q. What was it he said inside the building? A. We were never inside the big building.

Q. In the shanty? A. We did not talk much of it in the shanty because the place was small, and other people were in there.

Q. Did you talk at all there? A. Very little.

Q. Do you recollect what was said? A. No; but it was very little.

Q. Was anything said in the shanty about your paying any money? A. No; I think not.

Q. Did you, while in the shanty, propose yourself to pay money? A. No, sir; I never did propose to pay money, except to give $300 for a charitable institution, or to give my notes stating the consideration.

Q. Is it not true that while you were in the shanty, on the first occasion, you visited Mr. Powell, that there in the shanty, you asked him: "Is there anything that I must do, or can do," and he said, "No." You said, "Is there any thing for me to say?" He said "No." You said again, and repeated it, "Is there anything now for me to do?" and he said "No;" and then did not you propose there in the shanty to pay a sum of money? A. I never proposed such a thing in my life.

Q. When you asked if there was anything for you to do, didn't he ask you what he meant, and, then, didn't you propose to pay a sum of money?

Witness. I will tell you.

Counsel. Answer the question.

Witness. There was nothing of the kind occurred; but I will explain. If you want to know what really took place, I will tell you.

Counsel objected.

Mr. Smith claimed that the explanation was proper.

Mr. Van Arman stated that he supposed his right as a cross-examiner was to ask either direct questions, as, Did you say so and so? and confuse the witness to an answer yes or no, or to ask him what he said, and the witness could not claim the right, under the pretence of an explanation, to say, I didn't say so, and then undertake to go on and tell what he did say, or that, at all events, the explanation must be made after examination concluded, or upon inquiry in rebuttal.

The Court ruled that, if the witness answering a question thought it necessary for a fair understanding to explain, he might do so.

Q. I ask you again, didn't you, in that conversation that occurred in the shanty the first day, repeatedly ask this defendant, Mr. Powell, "Is there anything that I can do?" A. That was in relation to George Lets, when he was talking about a Dutchman, and not anything about the money.

Q. Will you answer me if you put that question to him? A. I did ask him the question; I didn't remember it until you put the question.

Q. Didn't he ask you what you meant? A. No, he didn't say that. In order to have this understood, I think I ought to be allowed to explain myself. Before I saw Mr. Powell I was given to understand—

Mr. Van Arman. That is not proper.

Witness. I asked if Mr. Lets had anything to do with selecting a German to fill that position. Well, he said, he was spoken of. Now, I said, is there anything I can do; can I go and see Mr. Lets and talk with him? and that was in the shanty that it occurred. There had never been an iota spoken about money, one way or the other, then.

Q. Was that conversation about George Lets in the shanty? A. I think it was.

Q. You are sure it was? A. I believe it was.

Q. That was at the first visit? A. Yes.

Q. The man you found there first was present in the shanty? A. What man do you mean?

Counsel. The man that had the bar? A. I don't know who the man was. I saw a man there but I did not notice him.

Q. Are you sure you were in that shanty twice, on two different days? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you tell me anything that took place in the shanty the second day?

Witness. What do you mean that took place?

Q. Anything that occurred in the shanty the second day? A. Mr. Powell went to a desk and attended to some bills that were brought in. I don't know but I had a cigar or a drink.

Q. You can't tell which? A. I am pretty certain we had one thing.

Q. Didn't you say, a little while ago, you did not have anything to drink except one day? A. I think we had twice there, and that must have been once each day.

Q. Can you tell anything else that took place the second day, except he looked at some papers or bills, and that you had something to drink? A. I don't know as I can particularly.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him in the shanty on the second day on the subject of your appointment? A. We talked a little; not much there. We did not talk much in the shanty. The talk was pretty much outside.

Q. Was anybody present at your talk outside. A. I think not.

Q. Where did you have the talk? A. On the sidewalk there, on Madison street.

Q. Where was it he first proposed to you to pay the money? A. In the buggy.

Q. He had not said a word about it until you got into the buggy? A. I think not; at least he had not told me how much it was to be before we got into the buggy.

Q. You had not spoken to him about money? A. No.

Q. Where did you get into the buggy? A. At 103 Madison street.

Q. Whose buggy was it? A. Powell said it was his.

Q. Was it a dark or light horse? A. I don't know as I remember.

Q. What kind of a carriage? A. A buggy.

Q. Had you seen the buggy before? A. I suppose I saw it the first day I was there.

Q. Was it standing there? A. I think so.

Q. Where was it standing? A. On the south side of the street.

Q. You are sure of that? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see him use it the first day you were there? A. No.

Q. Did you see anybody else use it? A. No.

Q. How do you know then that it was his buggy? A. He told me. I went to Mr. Forsyth's and when I came back somebody told me his buggy was there and he was somewhere around.

Q. That was the first day? A. I think so.

Q. And he was there with the buggy the second day? A. He was there with the buggy because I rode with him.

Q. Where was the horse hitched? A. Across the street.

Q. At the same place? A. I think so; pretty near.

Q. I will go back to the first visit inside of the shanty. Isn't it true that you had a conversation with him in the shanty, in which you told him you were a candidate for this office, and urged him to vote for you; and then after you had thus urged him, didn't you say to him "Is there anything that I can do," or "Can I do anything," and he asked you what you want, and didn't you then ask him if you should pay money or propose to pay money? A. No, sir. I never asked him such a thing in my life.

Q. Didn't you propose to pay money for some other purpose than for him? A. I did. I did in the buggy. I told him I would give $300 to any charitable institution or give my notes with the consideration stated.

Q. That was in the buggy? A. Yes.

Q. You did not say anything of the kind in the shanty? A. No.

Q. Did you propose to give money to a charitable institution for the office? A. I told him I would give $300 for the office.

Q. Did you tell him you would give $300 for the office, in the shanty? A. No.

Q. Are you clear in your recollection how much of the conversation occurred in the shanty or out of it? A. No.

Q. How can you remember then that you did not? A. There was nothing said about money until we were in the buggy.

Q. How do you remember that? A. It made an impression, and it made a profound impression, too.

Q. What, being in a buggy? A. No, the money.

Q. I will now ask you whether you have a distinct recollection that you were in the shanty on two separate days. Might not all this conversation have occurred on the same day?

Witness. Which conversation do you mean?

Q. I ask you if you are clear in your recollection that you were there on two days? A. I am certain I was there two days.

Q. And certain it was in the forenoon both times? A. Yes.

Q. And you are certain you went into the shanty both times? A. Yes.

Q. And equally certain not a word was said about the payment of money in the shanty? A. Not a word.

Q. And you are certain you met Powell both days? A. Yes.

Q. Who is Mr. Courteney you have spoken of? A. A master builder.

Q. A man you were acquainted with? A. I have been acquainted with him a good while.

Q. You say you had some conversation in which you requested him to speak to Powell? A. I did.

Q. And that was the second day? A. I think so. He told me he was a friend of Powell's, and I then urged him to go and talk with Powell.

Q. Where did you see Courteney? A. I saw him in front of 103, or round Powell's building.

Q. Was he in front of Powell's house, or the shanty? A. Close by there.

Q. How near the shanty was it you saw him? A. I did not measure it. I couldn't tell.

Q. Was it ten or fifteen rods? A. Oh, yes; within one rod or two.

Q. Where was he going or what doing,—was he stopping or moving? A. He was stopping there at the time I saw him, right on the side of the street.

Q. Was anyone with him? A. I don't recollect that anybody was with him when I was talking with him.

Q. What was it you told him to do? A. I asked him if he was acquainted with Mr. Powell.

Q. Was that after the interview that you have mentioned you had with Powell on the second day? A. Not after the $300 was mentioned; not after I had been in the buggy.

Q. It was before you got into the buggy? A. Yes, sir.

The Court adjourned.

The Alemannia Fire, of Cleveland, publishes the result of the special examination made by Hon. John H. Godman, State Auditor, on the 13th of last month, from which there appear to be gross assets of $436,033, and total liabilities, including all loss claims not yet settled, of $88,054 to which may be added the reinsurance fund, according to New York standard, of $63,776, showing absolute net assets of $284,203. We are glad to receive something official concerning the condition of this Company, about which so much has been said since the Chicago fire, and we are happy to congratulate the managers, and especially the energetic New York agents, who have contributed by their indomitable work so much to the upholding of the Company upon the very handsome showing now before us—*Insurance Monitor, February 1872.*

Insurance Stock for Sale.

There was never so good a time as now for first-class insurance companies to go into the field, and this fact seems to have been recognized and acted upon by several of the best German and American firms in New York, who have organized the German-American Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of $2,000,000. The fact that S. M. Moore is the Chicago agent will be accepted as no slight evidence of the soundness of the new institution. Mr. Moore, yesterday, sold $60,000 of stock, and has $50,000 more to sell. Parties desiring a first-class investment should lose no time in investigating the matter. Mr. Moore is prepared to give all necessary information.

Late Arrivals.

A splendid stock of choice new designs in tea sets, urns, cake baskets, berry dishes, castors, card receivers, tureens, etc., and a complete stock of the celebrated Rogers' spoons and forks, and a beautiful stock of silver-plated and steel-blade knives, from the Meriden Cutlery Company and other first-class makers, has just been received at the jewelry stores of Roddin & Hamilton, No. 948 State and No. 269 West Madison street. None but first-class goods are offered, and all can rely upon securing a good article at a fair price.

Life Insurance.

We call attention to the statement published in another column of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Even those who glance at it but hastily will be struck with its remarkable totals, and the excellence of its percentages,—the evidences of admirable management and unusual strength, and the proof of the value of all policies issued by it. It is one of the great corporations of this Continent, both in stability and reputation.

—Quartz is hauled to a mill in Central, Col., through a tunnel in the snow, 140 feet long and 6 feet in diameter. The snow is from 15 to 20 feet deep. The tunnel bids fair to hold good for months to come.

DR. RAUCH'S REPORT.

One Hundred and Sixty Deaths in Seven Days.

Considerable Small-Pox Still in Existence.

Location of Recently-Reported Cases—Where Deaths Have Occurred.

Vaccination at the Public Schools—An Inspector's Observations.

The Board of Health held no meeting yesterday afternoon. Dr. Rauch and the Hon. Samuel Hoard were present but no one else. However, as the reporters were present not much is lost.

MORTALITY FOR THE WEEK.

Sanitary Superintendent Rauch presented his usual weekly report to the following effect: The number of deaths for the week ending February 17, was 160, for the preceding week 157, showing an increase of three. Of these 48 were under one year, 21 under two years, 11 between two and three years; 4 between three and four years; 6 between four and five years; 7 between five and ten years; 7 between ten and twenty years; 18 between twenty and thirty years; 17 between thirty and forty years; 12 between forty and fifty years; 4 between fifty and sixty years; 6 between sixty and seventy years; 5 between seventy and eighty years. Of these, 89 were male, and 71 female.

NATIVITIES.

The nativities were as follows: Canada, 1; native, Chicago, 25; foreign, Chicago, 69; United States (other parts), 28; England, 7; France, 2; Germany, 17; Ireland, 13; Norway, 4; Nova Scotia, 1; Scotland, 1; Sweden, 2; unknown, 2.

THE MOST FATAL DISEASES.

The principal causes of death were: accidents, 2; apoplexy, 3; consumption, 13; convulsions, 26; diphtheria, 3; intermittent fever, 1; puerperal fever, 2; scarlet fever, 4; typhoid fever, 5; meningitis, 11; old age, 4; pneumonia, 18; small-pox, 19; suicide, 1.

COMPARISONS.

The mean thermometer for the week was 24 degrees. The increase in the number of the deaths over last week is slight, but taking both weeks into consideration, the death-rate may be said to be high. For the same time in 1868, there were 103 deaths; in 1869, 92; in 1870, 121; in 1871, 94; and this week, 160. There were 2 more deaths by apoplexy than last week, 8 by convulsions, 2 by typhoid fever, 2 by hydrocephalus, 4 by meningitis, 3 by old age, and 3 by small-pox; while there were 3 less by accident, 2 by brain diseases, 4 by consumption, 3 by croup, 2 by erysipelas, 3 by inanition, 2 by congestion of the lungs, and 2 by tabes mesenterica; with a slight decrease in the causes of death. Infantile life and old age suffered most, while there was a decrease of decedents from 5 to 50 years. Male mortality was 4 less, and female 7 more. With regard to nationalities there was not much difference, and would mortality shows an increase in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, and Twentieth Wards, while there was a decrease in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth and Nineteenth Wards. The greatest changes occurred in the decrease in the Tenth, and Fourteenth Wards. There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths in hospital. At the Small-Pox Hospital the number was the same as last week, with a daily average of 48 patients, 1 less than the previous week.

WHERE SMALL-POX IS.

Cases of small-pox and varioloid have been reported during the week at No. 144 North Oakley street, No. 223 Grove street, No. 17 Lisle street, No. 406 North Reuben street, northwest corner of Blue Island avenue and Clayton street, No. 30 Knerr street, No. 66 Cornell street, No. 116 Henry street, No. 516 West Sixteenth street, No. 173 West Erie street, No. 32 Fry street, No. 515 North Halsted street, No. 568 Carroll street, No. 8 Lisle street, No. 46 North Green street, No. 5 Kroger street, No. 84 Hurlbut street, No. 195 West Harrison street, No. 4 Lisle street, No. 1458 South Halsted street, No. 602 State street, No. 574 South Halsted street, No. 23 Hope street, No. 122 Dayton street, No. 739 South Jefferson street, No. 22 Arnold street, No. 111 Fourteenth street, No. 399 Twenty-fourth street, No. 228 North Union street, No. 432 Clybourne avenue, No. 133 Mohawk street, No. 555 Arnold street, No. 30 Luke street, No. 126 Johnson street, No. 22 North Green street, No. 34 Elgin street, No. 397 Archer avenue, No. 27 Lisle street, No. 208 Canalport avenue, No. 21 Blair street, No. 259 South Clark street, No. 282 North May street, No. 402 Twenty-second street, No. 385 West Chicago avenue, and No. 442 South Clinton street.

SMALL-POX MATTERS.

There is nothing unusual to report this week with regard to the cases of small-pox, excepting that one of the patients on South Halsted street was the only one of a large family who had but recently been vaccinated, and a second case occurring in a house where a patient suffering from the disease had been hidden, for which dereliction of duty suit has been brought. It is almost an impossibility to keep the existence of cases from our knowledge.

GRADUAL DECREASE IN THE DISEASE.

The number of infected houses is less this week than for the same time since December 16. Dr. Rauch is satisfied that hereafter there will be a steady decrease in the number of cases, as the weather will necessarily be milder, and the number that are liable to infection are daily diminished by vaccination. He would not be surprised, however, if cases occurred among the mechanics, who would soon flock in from the country to obtain work, as, generally speaking, they are not protected by recent vaccination. So far, at least 20 per cent of all the cases reported were among this class, who came here since the fire.

WHERE DEATHS OCCURRED.

Deaths occurred during the week as follows: Feb. 11, at No. 81 Fry street, a German, 33 years of age, and at the Small-Pox Hospital, a German, 30 years of age. On Feb. 12, at No. 787 South Jefferson street, a German girl, aged 5 years, and at No. 677 South May street, a German, aged 36 years. On Feb. 13, at No. 10 Evans street, a child, three weeks old; at No. 99 Howe street, a German girl, 4 years old; at No. 106 South Grove street, a German girl, one year old; at No. 177 West Eleventh street, a German child aged one year and a half old; at No. 33 Kroger street, a German aged 22 years; at the Small-Pox Hospital, an American aged 27 years. On Feb. 14: At No. 518 Sedgwick street, the daughter of foreign parents, aged 2 years; on the corner of Clayton street and Blue Island avenue, a German woman aged 42 years; at No. 406 North Reuben street, a German girl aged 2 years and a half; at the Smallpox Hospital, an Englishman aged 48, and a American aged 18 years. On Feb. 15: At No. 515 North Halsted street, the son of foreign parents, aged 5 years; at No. 11 George street, an American, aged 15 years; at No. 122 Dayton street, the daughter of foreign parents, aged 13 months; and at the Small-Pox Hospital, an American, aged 20 years.

THE EFFECT OF THE COLD WEATHER.

Although there is a marked decrease in the number of cases reported, it will be observed that the number of deaths by small-pox is as great as on any previous week. Of these, eleven died on the 13th and 14th, the remainder being distributed during the other days of the week. An examination of the meteorological table shows that the extremes of temperature was the exciting cause of the death of at least one-half, resulting in pulmonary complications. On Monday the mean temperature was 39°, on Tuesday 14°, and on Wednesday 5°, the days on which the greatest fatality occurred. The thermometer on Monday at noon stood at 48°, and on Wednesday morning 3° below, showing a lowering of the temperature of 51° in 36 hours. This great change not alone increased the deaths by small-pox, but is also the cause of the increase in fatality of those under 5 years and over 50 years.

HISTORY OF SMALL-POX.

It may not be out of place at this time to call attention to the mortality by small-pox for a series of years, as this is the only way in which a correct estimate can be made of the effects of a vaccination and the efforts made to prevent it. For this purpose Dr. Rauch has prepared a table showing the population and fatality by this disease for the last nine years, dividing this time into periods of three years:

Year.	Pop.	D'ths	Year.	Pop.	D'ths	Year.	Pop.	D'ths
1863	150,000	115	1866	200,418	9	1869	278,000	17
1864	161,288	283	1867	225,000	123	1870	299,000	14
1865	170,492	57	1868	252,000	146	1871	325,000	74
To'l.	489,780	455	To'l.	677,418	278	To'l.	902,000	105

From the above table it will be found that for the first period, from 1863 including 1865, there was one death from small-pox in 1,076 of the population; for the second period, from 1866 including 1868, there was one death in 2,437; for the third period, embracing the last three years, there was one death in 8,600. There must certainly be some cause for the decrease in the fatality by this disease. This Board was organized April 1, 1867, and it is at least (says Dr Rauch) presumable that it had some agency in causing this decrease, and the result should act as a stimulus to increased efforts in this direction, in spite of the ignorance, cupidity, and selfishness that encounters us everywhere.

A SUGGESTION.

As there is almost daily inquiry at the Health Office for the residence of medical men, and as it is of great importance that the Board should be in possession of the same facts, Dr. Rauch would respectfully suggest that the regulation of the Board requiring this regulation be strictly enforced.

INSPECTOR MANNHEIMER'S OBSERVATIONS.

Following is the report of Sanitary Inspector Mannheimer:

Dr. John A. Rauch, Sanitary Superintendent:

SIR: I have the honor to state that I examined, up to date, with the assistance of Dr. Proeyler, 24 public and private schools, with 8,443 pupils, comprising, with one or two exceptions, all the schools at present in my district. Of the 8,443 pupils, 287 had to be rejected on account of not being vaccinated at all, or not showing sufficient evidence of successful vaccination, and for the same reasons 196 were gratuitously vaccinated at the request of their parents, making a total of 483 pupils, or a little over 5 per cent, where vaccination had been neglected, showing that the aversion to vaccination is gradually losing ground, as former examinations in the same schools furnished much higher percentage. The public schools examined were as follows: Third Avenue, Haven, Mosely, Mosely Branch, Calumet Avenue, Holden, Holden Branch, Wentworth Avenue, and Douglas Schools. The private schools were: Haas's, St. John's, Pastor Guntrum's, Swedish Lutheran, Trinity, German Catholic, Bridgeport Industrial, Babcock's, Dearborn Seminary, Ellis School, Chicago; private school corner of Wentworth avenue and Twentieth street; also on the corner of Indiana and Twenty-second streets; also on Butterfield street, near Twenty-second; also on State street, near Twenty-seventh street. During the week, eleven cases of small-pox had been reported, a majority of which proved to be of a mild type. In this connection I would call your attention to the fact that less reluctance is experienced in vaccinating and revaccinating inmates of infected houses than formerly, and that the medical visitor is often requested to perform this once so dreaded operation. The sanitary condition of my district is satisfactory. Respectfully, &c.

D. MANNHEIMER,
Sanitary Superintendent, South Division.

KENNEDY'S SALOON STATISTICS.

What a Little Investigation Resulted In—A Discrepancy of 740 Saloons Existing Between the Superintendent of Police and City Clerk Hotchkiss.

THE TRIBUNE of yesterday contained a very valuable report from Superintendent Kennedy to the Board of Police, embodying the census which the regular force have lately finished of the saloons in the city. From the valuable report referred to it appears that there are now in the city 1,387 saloons, and the assertion is appended that 600 of these are unlicensed. Having carefully perused this showing, a reporter came to the conclusion that something was wrong; that official negligence was prevalent; that corruption stalked abroad in the land; and other startling reflections of a similar character. The reporter in question was aware that three members of the Mayor's staff were entrusted with the duty of looking after licenses, and he jumped at the idea that here was a chance for investigation and the possible services of a Grand Jury. The reporter started for the City Hall to inspect the license register in the office of the City Clerk, in which book are set down all licenses granted by the city.

Politely accosting the studious-looking Moody, he was shortly in possession of the book, and from it he was enabled to deduce the fact that there have been issued, up to this date, 2,127 saloon licenses. Here was a fine start for a man looking for corruption. Kennedy reports 1,987 saloons, of which 600 had no license, leaving 1,387 saloons with proper city authority. On the other hand, the City Clerk has issued and been paid for 2,127 licenses, or 740 more than Kennedy's men could find, and 140 more licenses than they could find saloons for.

With a thorough distaste for corruption sensations any way, the reporter pursued his course, and thus moralizes on what he found out.

Either Kennedy's report is very defective, or else, by his own showing, 140 saloons have two licenses—which is not supposable while these documents cost $52 per year.

With charity toward Kennedy the reporter surmised, and was informed that the census had been taken some time ago, and that, possibly, many saloons had come in since that time. To prove this, he again had recourse to the books, taking the day before the fire. At that date he found that 2,013 licenses had been given, or 626 more than are now in existence,—according to Kennedy.

The resulting conclusion was that 740 new saloons had been started since the fire—which supposition was dismissed as improbable on its face.

Anxious to see how previous censuses had turned out, the indefatigable reporter captured one of the Mayor's staff and asked him how last year's report had proved. The gentleman was last year in charge of the West Division, and reported that Kennedy's census had charged him with having 65 unlicensed saloons in his territory. A careful investigation proved that this number should have been 11, of which 6 had just begun business, and 5 were in the extreme outskirts of the city. Considering that he had 1,100 saloons on his hands, the "Stad" was not ashamed of this showing.

Plenty of other facts were elicited, which may need ventilating hereafter. At present it is sufficient to say that Messrs. Brown, Elzas, and Hayes appear to have done their duty much better than Kennedy's report would accuse them of. What they have to say may sometime be worthy of publication in this connection.

MORE OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The Policy-Holders' Combination to Secure an Assignee of Their Own Choosing.

A Committee Appointed to Organize the Forces and Carry on the War.

An adjourned meeting of the policy-holders of the Great Western Insurance Company was held last evening, at No. 252 Milwaukee avenue. About fifty persons were in attendance. Julius Nelke occupied the chair.

Mr. J. W. English was called upon for a few remarks. He said he had nothing to present, but was here in the interest of clients, to see what action the others were taking. It appeared to him that, unless the policy-holders united, they were certain to get beaten by the stockholders.

Mr. Wolf Levi said the business of the meeting was not to hear speeches, but to appoint an assignee. He moved the appointment of a Committee to nominate an assignee.

Mr. Julius Wissel spoke at some length in German, explaining the functions of an assignee. The Company was fully able to pay every cent of its losses. The whole capital stock, liable to assessment, was $1,392,000, while the losses were not more than one-fourth that sum.

Mr. P. J. Wolff gave a sketch of the career of the Great Western since the fire, and expressed the belief that its action toward policy-holders was tantamount to obtaining money by false pretences. He believed the policy-holders could get their losses paid in full if they were to go about it in the right way. The object of this meeting was to form a combination in order to protect each other from the attempts of the Company to appoint as assignee one of their own officers or agents. Unless such united action were taken, the policies would not prove to be worth as much as the Company offered to pay.

A gentleman urged that the policy-holders unite and put all the company officers in jail for obtaining money by false pretences.

An aged party, one of the bitter ones, said that it was only the "small tiefs" that got into the Penitentiary; the "big tiefs" were gentlemen, and never got into trouble.

M. B. Schaffner said all were convinced that the company was a fraud from beginning to end. It was nothing to talk about the fraud. The thing to do was to take the fraud by the neck and choke it. He was satisfied that the company's emissaries were now in the room, to spy out what was done, and help to frustrate the policy-holders. To defeat these schemes immediate action must be taken, or else the company would bring about delay after delay, and so tire out the claimants, and escape paying losses in full. The stock was good for every cent it called for. If a man collects dividends on stock of a thousand dollars the law says he must pay the full amount of that stock when required to do so. In two or three weeks a meeting of creditors was to be held, and it was essential that the policy-holders should invest some man with the authority to act for and represent them at that meeting.

Mr. English said that a power of attorney could be revoked at any time, and, if any one had given such power unknowingly, as was claimed, they should attend to its revocation at once.

The motion to appoint a Committee of Five to nominate an assignee prevailed, and the Chair named J. W. English, Julius Wissel, P. J. Wolff, Jacob Hardt, and W. Levi as such Committee.

Mr. Schaffner cautioned the policy-holders not to sell their policies to the Company's agents, for the provisional assignee would be required to declare a dividend of from 40 to 60 per cent in three months.

Mr. Baxter denied that the provisional assignee had any such power. He had no control of the assets, which were in the hands of Judge Blodgett.

Mr. English called the gentleman to order. He was not speaking to the question, but was advertising the fact that he was prepared to buy policies for fifty cents on the dollar.

Mr. Baxter said it was not true that he was buying policies. They were not worth fifty cents on the dollar, and he would not pay that much. He owned over $50,000 in policies.

The Chair said the fact that Mr. Baxter had bought up policies did not entitle him to a voice in this meeting.

Mr. Wolff did not understand that the meeting was called to advertise Mr. Baxter's claim-buying business.

Mr. English said the game seemed to be to cry down the chances of getting payment in full in order to buy up policies for half their face.

Mr. Baxter said he was a direct policy-holder to the amount of $2,500. He was here to see that a good man was chosen assignee.

The Chair said that, when Mr. Baxter put his papers in the hand of a Committee of this organization, and gave full power of attorney to act for him, he could claim a voice in this meeting and not before.

Mr. Schaffner was anxious to have the Committee report a candidate for assignee at once. The meeting on the South Side had been a flash one, and it was desirable that this meeting should lose no time in bringing matters to a close.

Mr. Wissel was opposed to making a report to-night. The Committee should have ample time in which to consult together.

Mr. Wolff took the same view. It was necessary that the Committee have time in which to prepare their report, and to devise means by which to defeat the schemes of the Company. He would move that the Committee open a list of claimants and amount of claims, in order that the full strength of the movement might be ascertained. It would show the policy-holders all over the city that the movement was alive and active.

Mr. Beem advised moderation. The Committee was composed of careful, competent men, and they should not be hurried. He didn't attach much importance to the action of the South Side meeting, as it was uncertain whether the men who succeeded in electing Mr. Goggin by a small majority were entitled to cast votes. There was plenty of time between now and the 10th of March, and premature action would prove disastrous.

Mr. English said it would be well to give the residences of the Committee in order that policy-holders not present at this meeting may know where and to whom to go to hand in their names, amount of claims, etc.

The motion of Mr. Wolff prevailed, and after some time had been spent in making up the list of those present, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Committee.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Beauty's Best Auxiliary.—Ask the Belle of the season what appointment of her toilet-table holds the highest place in her esteem, and she will reply, without a moment's reflection, Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Nothing, she is thoroughly aware, contributes so powerfully to enhance her charms and render her irresistible as that most delightful and healthy auxiliary of beauty. By using it ladies are enabled, long after they have passed the meridian of life, to preserve the youthful bloom and purity of their complexions, and where nature has denied that superlative attraction, the Balm fully compensates for her deficiencies.

Think of It!—Is it worth while, we ask, to have the little pleasure we would otherwise enjoy, marred by an unpleasant, if not dangerous cough, when a single 25 cent bottle of that justly popular remedy, Madame Porter's Cough Balsam, will effect a cure. It is safe and pleasant. All druggists sell it. Ruckel & Hendel, proprietors, New York city.

Never forget to call for Gillet's Ink, Gillet's mucilage, Gillet's baking powder, Gillet's extracts, Gillet's washing crystal, Gillet's bluing; in short, all of Gillet's goods are the best in the market, and for sale everywhere.

The Double Dome Furnace.—Everyone interested in the subject of heating should carefully examine this furnace. It has more good points than any other. Sold by Maclean & Collins, 335 State street.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail.

Dr. Stephens' All Right Salve, for Aching corns. Druggists have it; 25c per box. Dr. Stephens at 121 West Washington street, 3 to 5, or Twenty-second street, 4 to 9.

It is a Well-Known Fact that no Other compound for the hair has so permanent and well-founded a reputation as Burnett's Cocoaine.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASTHMA! A CURE SPEEDILY effected. In order to place UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE within the reach of every person afflicted with Asthma, the price has been reduced to 50 cents a box. By mail, 75 cents. Trial packages free. Address S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by FULLER & FULLER, and all Druggists.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.

The money markets, both local and general, continue quiet, and the supply of money is ample. As far as the local market is concerned, it is pretty generally believed that money will be tight in the spring. We shall undoubtedly have a spring and summer of extraordinary activity, not only in rebuilding the city, but in the trade of the country surrounding us which has grown and will continue to grow, regardless of our great disaster in this city.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at par to 50c per $1,000 discount. At the counters, bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

The capital of the National Bank of Illinois is to be increased from $300,000 to $500,000. The Illinois State Loan and Trust Company has increased its capital from $100,000 to $150,000.

PROPOSAL TO LOAN CHICAGO REAL ESTATE OWNERS FIVE MILLIONS.

The proprietors of the German-American Bank of New York, who, by a communication to the Common Council of this city propose to lend the real estate owners of Chicago $5,000,000 upon the credit of the city, are evidently very anxious for either a loan or an advertisement. We are inclined to think the latter is the sole object. We cannot believe that parties who could get, or have the influence to control, five millions could be so ignorant of the principles of Municipal Government as to expect that the city could issue its bonds for the benefit of private borrowers, or even become endorser for them. Neither do we believe that anybody wants to lend $5,000,000 on real estate security here at 7 per cent, when a higher rate can be had just as well on the same security. The proposal of the "German-American Bank" looks a good deal like a "dodge" for the same purpose. Possibly the refusal of the city to entertain any such proposition (being, of course, anticipated) is to be used as an argument against the Relief bill now pending in Congress.

TAXES ON DIVIDENDS.

There is scarcely a subject in connection with special legislation which has got so thoroughly "mixed" and unintelligible as the tax upon dividends and coupons for the last two years. The confusion is the result of the change in the Income tax. A bill is now before Congress, with a fair prospect of becoming a law, for the refunding of the tax collected on dividends earned during the last five months of 1870. But, in regard to subsequent earnings, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is reported to say that his decision is that dividends declared on the 1st day of January, 1872, shall pay income tax, if they were declared on earnings of 1871, holds good until all dividends and coupons from earnings of 1871 shall be taxed. He does not intend to give another ruling, but holds that dividends of earnings are taxable when earned, and the tax must be deducted if earned in 1871, no matter when payable.

RAILROADS AND POPULATION.

There is an interesting correspondence between the westward progress of railroads and population which shows the dependence of each upon the other. From the statistics in Poor's Railroad Manual for 1871-2 we compile the following figures showing the percentage of increase of both railroads and population in a tier of States extending directly westward from the Atlantic during the decade from 1861 to 1871:

	Increase of railroads, per cent.	Increase of population, per cent.
Pennsylvania	63	20
[illegible]	33	14
Indiana	46	24
Illinois	51	48
Iowa	281	61

The westward progress of commerce, wealth, and "empire," has grown to be a hackneyed subject; so hackneyed because few people realize that westward is the oldest and most popular movement of civilization, a movement as old as the history of trade itself. On this continent, when people emigrate it is always westward; a few go southward, and a few more northwestward, but none go eastward, and the main stream of emigration from the Atlantic ports to the prairies of the West is through the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. At times, persons who have assumed a knowledge of the laws of trade and population, have claimed that this westward projection of population was accidental, a sort of wild growth, that had a tendency to weaken the nation. A year or two ago, General Rosecrans was the advocate of a system of North and South railroads, which he held should be fostered by the Government, and Henry C. Cary, among the many other erroneous hobbies he has advocated, has maintained that a system of North-and-South Railroads should be favored by the Government, as a check to the excessive westward movement, which, he claimed, forced the producer of the cereal products too remote from the ports where those products must be exported to the foreign consumer. But nothing checks the westward progress of population, notwithstanding the numerous lines of railroad from the Atlantic coast to this city, they are insufficient for the volume of traffic and travel that pour over them, and within three years we shall have at least three more through lines of railroad from the Atlantic seaboard to Chicago, and within five or six years, at furthest, we shall probably have three great lines extending to the Pacific Coast.

THE WORLD'S STOCK OF BREADSTUFFS.

The New York *Financial Chronicle* prints the following statement of the approximate stock of wheat in the leading markets of the world, on the 1st of January, for two years:

	1871. bu.	1872. bu.
Leading markets of United States	10,242,000	10,544,000
London	2,962,000	4,409,000
Liverpool	2,906,000	4,108,000
Glasgow	2,182,000	2,077,000
Other British ports	2,640,400	4,232,380
Odessa	*8,000,000	12,023,500
Germany and Holland	2,000,000	*3,000,000
France	4,000,000	8,000,000
Afloat for Great Britain	12,800,000	9,300,000
Total bushels	45,233,400	57,794,800

*Estimated.

"It will be seen that the visible supply of wheat at the principal markets at the beginning of this year was about 7 per cent larger than at the corresponding period last year. As respects the future, there are fewer bases of speculation than one year ago. There was a general looking forward to a large demand from France, when the armies which were on her soil should be withdrawn and peace restored; it was anticipated that there would be a considerable deficiency in the supplies of that country. This did not prove of much benefit to holders, till a deficiency became apparent in the new crops of Germany, France, and England. Now there is nothing of this sort to stimulate speculation. If the expectation of a falling off in the quantity to be marketed should be realized, the large supply in sight would afford no serious obstacle to the maintenance of prices, but it must be conceded that the process of reducing stocks is not so favorable to any decided advance."

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling local stocks and Government bonds in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	115	115½@115¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110¼	110½@110¾
U. S. 5-20s of '64	110¼	110½@111
U. S. 5-20s of '65	110½	111@111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	110½	111@111½
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	111¼	111¾@112
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112	112½@112¾
10-40s	110	110½@110¾
U. S. currency 6's	114	114½@114¾
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold Exchange		
Sterling Exchange		109½@110½
Gold and Gold Coupons	109½	@110½
Land Warrants, 160s	175	185
Land Warrants, 120s	132	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip		170—175
U. S. new 5 per cents	108½	

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Gold steady at 110¼@110½. Loans were from 1 to 4 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $30,000,000.

Governments dull and steady.

In the stock market, Union Pacific has been the feature. The transactions were enormous, and the dealings attended with much excitement during the morning. The balance of the speculative list was generally neglected, and the fluctuations were unimportant. In Union Pacific there was a wide difference between regular stock and sellers' options, and quotations, seller ten, were 1½ to 1⅝ per cent below the price in the regular way; seller thirty, 2 per cent; and seller sixty, 2½ per cent. The greatest difference between cash and regular stock in the sales on the Stock Exchange was ⅛ of 1 per cent, while the highest rate paid for borrowing stock was ⅛ of 1 per cent. In the afternoon the excitement in Union Pacific subsided, and the balance in market became firm. The prices advanced 1@1¼ per cent.

In miscellaneous shares, United States and American Express were weak.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent.

State bonds firm.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115½	Coups, '67	111¾
Coups, '62	110¾	Coups, '68	112
Coups, '64	110¾	10-40s	110¾
Coups, '65	110¾	Currency 6s	114½
New	110½		

State bonds:

Missouri	94	Virginia, old	52½
Tennessee, old	66	North Carolina, old	32½
Tennessee, new	67	North Carolina, new	17½
Virginia, new	54		

Stocks closed:

Canton	80	New Jersey Central	110½
W. U. Tel	70	St. Paul	56½
Quicksilver	38	St. Paul pfd	77½
Adams Express	93	Wabash	71½
W. F.	67½	Wabash pfd	[illegible]
American	67½	Ft. Wayne	95
United States	67½	Terre Haute	25
Pacific Mail	56½	Terre Haute pfd	56
N. Y. C.	97½	C. & A.	124
N. Y. C. scrip	93½	C. & A. pfd	125
Erie	31½	O. & M.	43
Erie pfd	61	C. C. & C.	89
Harlem	111¼	C. B. & Q.	137
Harlem pfd	125	Lake Shore	92½
Reading	114½	Indiana Central	34
Mich. Central	118	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	90¼	Union Pacific	34½
Northwestern	73½	Union Pacific bonds	91
Northwestern pfd	91	Central Pacific bonds	102½
Rock Island	111½		

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	5,463	1,780	2,762	5,021
Wheat, bu	3,170	16,235	1,502	3,483
Corn, bu	48,060	55,001	27,440	11,821
Oats, bu	9,285	15,774	8,783	694
Rye, bu	2,107	1,665		
Barley, bu	5,150		3,257	3,833
Grass seeds, lbs	121,050	91,277	42,151	8,716
Flax seed, lbs				
Broom Corn, lbs		101,946		58,800
Cured meats, lbs	217,250	70,770	897,452	676,595
Beef, brls	146	81		159
Pork, brls	418	263	138	1,134
Lard, lbs	201,480	66,834	487,274	190,650
Tallow, lbs	4,980	16,969		19,000
Butter, lbs	26,585	37,140		17,420
Dressed hogs, No	2,395	1,923	1,541	3,278
Live hogs, No	6,455	3,043	5,140	1,349
Cattle, No	2,164	2,332	1,945	1,643
Sheep, No	1,570	202	1,024	1,916
Hides, lbs	160,030	106,982	77,115	85,473
Highwines, brls	412	332	266	232
Wool, lbs	980	14,025	3,000	3,900
Potatoes, bu	409	3,101		
Lumber, m	1,269	188	547	1,103
Shingles, m	300	1,345	541	581
Lath, m	825		69	182
Salt, brls	285		967	177

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 100 bu oats.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 5 cars wheat, 29 cars corn, 3 cars oats, 1 cars rye, 7 cars barley. Total, 45 cars, or 19,000 bu.

The produce markets were again quiet to-day, almost to dulness. There were few important changes in prices, but those were in the weak direction, in the leading markets. A few of the minor markets were strong. The receipts were again light; the shipments are also.

Highwines were dull and easier, with holders asking what buyers were bidding yesterday. Sale was made of 50 brls at 87c, but at the close there were no buyers at over 86½c.

Dressed hogs were less active, but strong at 5c advance. The market opened at $5.05@5.07½ for good, and closed at $5.10@5.12½ for choice. Sales were 1,366 head.

Lake freights were firm, with holders asking 17½c, 12½c, and 9½c, for wheat, corn and oats, by sail to Buffalo; shippers generally offered ½c less. Two charters were reported, both for corn.

Hogs sold in a small way at 55c per lb for good.

Provisions were rather slow at yesterday's outside prices. A further advance in live hogs caused holders of product to ask higher figures, but buyers were not generally willing to follow them. Mess pork was rather weak than otherwise, but it was a difficult thing to quote, as there were parties who kept offering small lots at low figures, for the purpose of keeping down quotations, while they probably stood ready to buy large lots at the same prices. Lard was not in much request at 5c advance ₩ 100 lbs. Meats were very firmly held, as usual, but little was done beyond one large transaction for the future. The largest single transaction for the season was reported to-day. It was made yesterday afternoon,—1,000,000 lbs short ribs at Ottumwa, Iowa, sold to a St. Louis operator at 6⅛c, seller March. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.50; do seller March, $12.57½@12.60; do seller April, $12.80@12.85; do seller May, $12.05@13.10; do seller June, $13.25@13.30; prime mess, $11.50. Lard, cash or seller February, $8.85@8.87½; do seller March, $8.92½@8.95; do seller April, $9.12½; do seller May, $9.25. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 5⅛c for short ribs; 6¼c for short clear; and 8½@9c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4¼c for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 5c for short ribs; 6⅛@6c for short clear. Boxed meats ½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6¼@6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Bacon quoted at 5⅛c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 7½c for short clear; and 11c for hams. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 2,200 brls mess pork at $12.50; 500 brls seller March at $12.55½; 500 brls do at $12.55; 1,000 brls do at $12.57½; 500 brls do seller April, at $12.87½; 2,750 brls do at $12.80; 1,000 brls do seller May and June, $13.05; 500 tcs lard, at 8⅞c; 750 tcs do seller April, at 9⅛c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (average 12 lbs), at 9½c; 30 tcs do at 9⅛c; 40,000 lbs dry salted hams, at 7¼c loose; 20,000 shoulders at 4⅛c; 20 000 lbs do pickled, and 20 hhds at 4½c; 250,000 lbs short ribs, seller May and June, at 5⅛c; 25,000 pcs do seller March, at Ottumwa, at 5⅛c; 60,000 lbs clear rib bacon, at 6½c packed.

Flour was again in good demand, and about 10c per brl higher on spring superfines and bright colored extras, which are in very light stock. Sales were reported of 150 brls white winter extra (Nashville) at $8.50; 100 brls do (Mendon) at $8.25; 250 brls spring extras (Odessa, Big Loaf, and Bakers' Pride) at $6.75; 300 brls do (Uni's) at $6.60; 500 brls do (part Lilian) at $6.50; 200 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.15; 50 brls do at $5.12½; 400 brls do on private terms. Total, 2,150 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $16.00, on track.

Wheat was quiet and tame at the same range of prices as yesterday. The market opened quite firm, but broke when Liverpool and London were quoted easier, and very little was done after that, though the market firmed up slightly, in spite of reported heaviness in New York. As usual, there was but little wheat offered, and the absence of demand was not, therefore, a very bearish influence. There were no outside orders on the market. Seller March, the principal option dealt in, opened at $1.26½, improved ⅛c, declined to $1.26½ advanced to $1.26⅜, and closed tame at $1.26⅜. Seller last half do sold at $1.27½@1.27⅜; seller April at $1.28½@1.28⅝; seller May at $1.32½@1.32⅝; and seller the month at $1.25½@1.26⅛, all closing at medium prices. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.29. No. 3 do at $1.15@1.15½, and rejected do at $1.06@1.07, all on arrival. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at 26⅛; 5,000 bu do at $1.26½; 24,000 bu do at $1.26½; 5,000 bu do at $1.26½. Total, 44,000 bu.

Corn was dull and weak at ⅛c decline, with no known outside reason therefor, till near the close, when New York was reported lower and inactive. The demand for anything in the way of corn was very light, but cash lots were the weakest. Cash No. 2 corn sold at 40⅞@40 7-16c; seller March at 40⅞@40½c; seller April at 41⅝@41¼c; seller May at 44⅝@44½c; seller last half do at 45c; seller June at 44⅞@44⅝c; and seller July at 45½c; all closing dull, with free sellers at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 38,000 bu No. 2 at 40 7-16c; 43,000 bu do at 40½c; 15,000 bu do at 40⅜c; 24,400 bu shelled, mostly to arrive, at 37½c on track. Total, 120,400 bu.

Oats were more active, and a shade firmer. Car lots were quiet, but ⅛c better. Options were steady, with sales of about 90,000 bu, at 32½c seller the month; 32½c seller March; 33½c seller April; and 36½c seller May. Rejected was nominal at 29@29½c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu at 33 7-16c; 5,000 bu do at 33½c, and 1,200 bu white, by sample, at 35c on track. Total, 11,200 bu.

Rye was quiet, but strong and irregular, as shown in sales, which were: 400 bu No. 1 at 74c; 400 bu No. 2 at 73½c; 400 bu do at 76c; all strictly fresh receipts; and 400 bu by sample at 74½c. Total, 1,600 bu. For regular No. 2 there was a buyer at 74c at one time, but the market closed at 73c cash or seller the month. Rejected quotable at 68@69c.

Barley was in better demand, and averaged ½c higher. Except one sale early, the market was steady at 59½c for regular No. 2; 61c for fresh receipts do; 59½@60c for seller March, and 61c for seller April. No. 3 was nominal at 52c, and rejected at 43@45c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 62c; 1,200 bu do at 61½c; 4,800 bu do at 61c; 5,000 bu do at 59½c; 400 bu by sample at 72c; 800 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 69c; 800 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 66c; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 17,400 bu.

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city on Saturday evening last, exclusive of the amount afloat, and at corresponding dates:

	Feb. 17, '72.	Feb. 10, '72.	Feb. 18, '71.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 amber	1,280	1,280	
No. 2 amber			
No. 1 red	200	200	
No. 2 red	1,850	1,850	653
No. 3 winter	4,600	1,834	1,181
Rej. winter			290
No. 1 spring	27,963	28,802	359,614
No. 2 spring	1,429,856	1,424,786	2,862,916
No. 3 spring	70,260	68,649	162,460
No. 1 hard spring	9,502	9,602	
No. 2 hard spring	37,191	37,191	
Rejected spring	21,735	26,140	36,433
No grade spring	1,269	1,269	4,066
Total	1,607,511	1,603,484	3,469,316
CORN.			
Yellow	43,782	43,182	25,040
No. 1	77,017	77,017	1,073
No. 2	4,970,073	4,897,862	223,311
Rejected	113,738	116,603	22,856
No grade	1,839	1,839	64,938
Kiln dried			3,275
New No. 2			2,438,821
Total	5,206,848	5,126,093	2,776,425
OATS.			
No. 1	6,985	6,985	5,844
No. 2	925,481	914,833	585,376
Rejected	70,216	71,465	36,350
No grade	1,116	1,116	
Total	1,004,298	994,388	657,570
RYE.			
No. 1	54,969	56,324	20,768
No. 2	228,801	225,608	49,561
Rejected	7,544	7,544	3,730
Total	291,314	289,376	74,059
BARLEY.			
No. 2	474,624	468,310	297,085
No. 3	79,722	74,397	49,091
Rejected	7,890	8,766	8,578
Total barley	562,236	551,473	354,754

Total 8,671,707 bu, being an increase of 106,413 bu within the week. The increase is thus distributed: 4,047 bu wheat; 79,735 bu corn; 9,910 bu oats; 1,938 bu rye, and 10,763 bu barley.

In addition to the above amounts in store, there are afloat on vessels in the harbor 49,551 bu wheat, 541,788 bu corn, and 155 626 bu oats. Total, 746,965 bu. One year ago vessels in the harbor contained 194,740 bu wheat and 644,622 bu corn. Total, 839,362 bu—part of which was included in the amounts reported in store.

Foreign exports of Breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York, to Feb. 14	119,862	7,485,470	7,071,795
New Orleans, to Feb. 7	500		13,299
Philadelphia, to Feb. 10	4,889	628,504	612,479
Baltimore, to Feb. 10	21,131	490,091	1,268,695
Boston, to Feb. 10	18,169	60,353	672,414
San Francisco, to Jan. 20	4,736	606,902	123,091
Other ports to latest date	5,798	151,154	
Total, 1871-72	175,195	9,421,566	9,691,302
Total, 1870-71	562,254	11,339,042	352,139
Total, 1869-70	575,605	13,878,561	
Total, 1868-69	199,506	8,869,092	1,816,490

To the Continent:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York, to Feb 14	5,645	2,136,077	260,622	418,382
Other ports to latest dates	2,331	254,371	96,758	
Total, 1871-72	7,976	2,390,468	363,380	418,382
Total, 1870-71	55,884	792,469	14,234	
Total, 1869-70	15,473	982,646	96,781	81,113
Total, 1868-69	10,212	122,229	23,121	

Comparative Aggregate Receipts of Flour and Grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland and St. Louis, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 10, inclusive for four years:

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Flour, brls	417,329	466,664	531,648	775,953
Wheat, bu	1,883,495	2,956,681	2,588,297	2,883,000
Corn, bu	6,717,008	4,308,611	1,627,456	3,587,094
Oats, bu	1,577,119	895,430	1,083,720	1,100,304
Barley, bu	541,873	237,785	255,058	155,107
Rye, bu	207,661	112,825	84,831	107,127
Total grain	10,929,214	8,509,241	5,849,020	7,972,643

Comparative Crop Movement including Receipts at the Ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, and Cleveland, from Aug. 1st to Feb. 10th, inclusive for four years, viz:

	1871-2.	1870-1.	1869-70.	1868-9.
Flour brls	3,013,832	3,448,806	3,412,752	3,084,217
Wheat bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	2,101,229	1,142,348	1,102,217	1,161,304
Total, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Fells & Drake, of New York, write as follows, under date of Feb. 17:

The exports of breadstuffs to Europe for the week ending last night are as follows:

Total shipments of wheat to Europe, 132,638 bu (834 bu less than last week); Liverpool, 46,735 bu; London, 14,992 bu; Gloucester, 30,281 bu; F. & O., 31,630 bu.

Total corn, 38,644 bu (64,715 bu less than last week); Liverpool, 154,872 bu; London, 23,013 bu; Glasgow, 25,640 bu; Bristol, 27,737 bu; Sligo, 16,792 bu; C. F. O., 71,873 bu; Hamburg, 18,878 bu.

Total flour, 2,169 brls (1,730 brls less than last week); London, 1,609 brls; Glasgow, 550 brls; Bristol, 200 brls; Rotterdam, 100 brls.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the grain markets were weak, but with more doing than for several afternoons past. Wheat closed at $1.26⅛, and corn at $1.40⅛, both seller March. Provisions were in good demand, and a sale was made of 250 tcs lard, but on terms not reported.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Daily Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.

BUTTER—Really choice butter is commanding rather better prices than on the date of our last weekly review, but for other descriptions the market is without perceptible change. The daily receipts of choice table butter are not sufficient to meet the current wants of local consumers, and holders experience no difficulty in realizing promptly and at satisfactory prices. In a small way sales at an advance on our quotations are of no rare occurrence that we may fairly be considered an outside figure. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 25@26c; fair to good tub and firkin, 18@20c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—The past week has witnessed little or no change in the bagging market. The movement in cotton seamless bags is quite as active as is usual at this season of the year, and as prices here are still relatively lower than the raw material, a further advance may reasonably be looked for. Burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks rule steady. We quote: Stark, 34c; Grabampton 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35½c; burlaps, bags, 21½@23c; gunnies, single, 18½@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—An active business has been doing in this market during the past few days, and prices remain firm as previously quoted. The following are the prices current: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; Cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₩ brl, $2.00@2.25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₩ brl.

BEANS—There has been increased activity in the demand and prices are firm and higher than last week. In addition to a good local demand there has been considerable inquiry for shipment South, and, with light receipts, holders have succeeded in working up prices 10@15c per bu. We now quote: $1.60@1.75 for common; $1.85@2.12½ for fair to choice medium, and at $2.20@2.35 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ₩ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl $140.00@150.00.

COOPERAGE—Is rather quiet at the recent decline. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.70@1.75; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—Remains quiet and firm at the advance noted a week ago. The market is well supplied with common Western grades, but of prime Eastern factory the stocks are short, and the few in store are held at outside quotations. Prices range as follows: New York factory, genuine, 15½@16c; do, imitation, 15c; Western factory, 13@15c; Ohio factory, 14@15c.

COAL—Owing to the mild weather of the past few days, the coal trade has ruled a little slack, but there has been no perceptible softening in prices, the reduced condition of the stocks imparting a firm feeling. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $12.00@12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $13.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00@9.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Is in moderate request, and prices remain steady at $7.00@8.00 per brl.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The only quotable change in prices since our last report was an advance of 5c in citric acid, and 50c in Sanderson's oil lemon. Trade continues active and the prevailing feeling is one of decided firmness. We quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.25	@ 1.30
Acid, oxalic, lb	38	@ 40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	70	@ 75
Ammonia, carb., lb	23	@ 25
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@
Beans, Tonqua, lb		@ 1.10
Borax, ref., lb	36	@ 38
Blue-vitriol, lb	14	@ 16
Corrosive sublimate	1.20	@ 1.25
Cream tartar, pure, lb	48	@ 50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@ 1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.45	@ 1.50
Glycerine, 1-lb bulk, lb	33	@ 35
Gum camphor, lb	30	@ 35
Gum opium, lb	6.25	@ 6.50
Gum shellac, lb	45	@ 50
Glue, white, lb	38	@ 45
Iodine, lb	12.50	@
Lye, cone, case	6.00	@
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.00	@ 5.25
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00	@ 6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.25	@ 1.50
Oil lemon, Sanderson's	7.00	@ 7.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	28	@
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@
Potassium, iod., lb	3.50	@
Potash, Babbitt's, case	3.00	@
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@ 2.75
Red precip., lb	1.40	@ 1.50
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.25	@ 2.50
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@ 5
Silver nit., cryst., oz	1.10	@ 1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14	@
Sulphur, lb	5	@ 6

EGGS—Early in the week the receipts were light and prices advanced to 33@35c, but yesterday and to-day the offerings were liberal and the market weakened. There were free sellers today at 30@31c for fresh.

FRUITS—Dried—A marked improvement is witnessed in the demand for domestic fruits, and under light stocks nearly all descriptions are working firmer, though aside from apples—which are ¼@½c higher—no decided advance has as yet taken place. Foreign fruits remain quiet, but dealers seem firm in their views, as there is no surplus stock on hand and prices are generally stronger East. We now quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@13c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.50@3.75; blackberries, 13@15c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@25c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 7½@8c; do new Western, 8@8½c; do new Michigan, 9½@10c.

FISH—The activity and firmness noted a week ago are still the prominent features of the market. The stocks, both of lake and saltwater descriptions have become considerably reduced, and in the former an advance seems imminent. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.25; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons have declined about 50c per box during the week, but with this exception our quotations remain unchanged. Apples and oranges are in good demand, and prices rule firm at full prices. We quote: Apples, from store, $4.00@4.50; cranberries, $10.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@6.00; oranges, Valencia, ₩ case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—Business in this department is still lacking in activity, though in comparison with the preceding two or three weeks an improvement is noted. Prices have undergone few changes, an advance in nutmegs, and a slight decline in cloves and cassia being the only alterations worthy of mention. The stocks, both of fancy and staple goods, are ample. We quote:

CANDLES—Star, 18@19½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24@25c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 21½@22½c; O. G. Java, 28@29c; Singapore, 25½@26c; Costa Rica, 24½@25½c; Miracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 8@8½c; Carolina, 9½@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13½@13½c; A, standard, 12½@12⅞c; A, No. 2, 12½@12½c; B, 12@12½c; XC, 11½@12c; C, 11½@11½c; choice brown, 10½@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9½@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 38@40c; Porto Rico molasses, 50@55c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@50c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 19@20c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 1½@22c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; standard, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; White Lily, 7½@7½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 6@6½c.

HAY—The extreme dullness and depression noted in our last weekly review have given place to no better condition. Aside from supplying the current wants of local customers there has been very little doing, and prices have declined fully 50c per ton all around. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50; do, loose pressed, $13.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $11.00@12.00; prairie, loose, $8.50@9.50. For delivery of pressed hay $1.00@1.50 according to distance.

HIDES—Light receipts, and a steady strong demand have enabled holders to thoroughly sustain prices, and the present surroundings of the market are rather favorable for an advance. Eastern and local buyers are operating, and all offerings are promptly taken at the quoted prices: Green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—A further advance in nearly all goods coming under this head has been established during the past week, the following being the prices now current:

Bar iron	4 5-10@	4 7-100 rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 1-4 rates
Heavy band	5 1-10@	5 3-10 rates
Light band	5 5-10@	5 7-10 rates
Hoop	5 8-10@	6 rates
Oval	5 1-10@	5 3-10 rates
Round and square	4 5-10@	4 7-10 rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@	5 6-10 rates
Russia iron, perfect		20 rates
Russia No. 1, stained		18 rates
Sheet iron	5 3-4@	6 rates
Norway nailrods	7 1-2	@ 8 1-2 rates
German plow steel	9	@12 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4	@12 1-2 rates
Spring and tire steel	9	@11 rates

LEATHER—The leather trade is steadily improving, as the season advances, and all domestic stock is being held with increased firmness. No quotable change has taken place in prices, as follows:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1 per ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@45c; harness, per lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.25; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—Continues in good demand on local account, and more large bills are being contracted for than heretofore, by parties anxious to begin building as soon as the weather is favorable. Prices are unchanged. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@25.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—This market remains firm at the advance established a week ago. There is a good demand at the subjoined quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.50; do 12x12, $13.00; do 14x20, $13.50; do roofing, IC, $12.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 8c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 60 rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—3 to 8, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c, way as high as 27@25; have been obtained, but 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 13c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 9½c per lb; bdls, 7½c, net.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is salable at 13c for Western, and at 14c for Eastern tub.

NAILS—Prices have recently advanced in Pittsburg, and an early advance is looked for here. Orders are still being filled at 25 c rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.00; 8d, per keg, $5.25; 6d, per keg, $5.50; 4d, per keg, $5.75; 3d, per keg, $6.50; fine 3d, per keg, $7.75; blued, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.50.

OILS—Prices range about the same as a week ago, the only quotable change being 2@3c advance in turpentine, which is scarce here and at the East. Linseed is very firm and tending higher. Other descriptions are steady. We quote: Carbon, 24c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 93c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 9@99c.

POTATOES—Are in fair supply and in good demand at 85@90c for common mixed, and at $1.00@1.10 for good to choice straight lots from store.

POULTRY—Is selling at better prices. The receipts are light, and sales were readily effected to-day at the annexed quotations: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@4.50; turkeys, do, per lb, 11@14c; geese, do, per dozen, $8.00@11.00; do, live, $9.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

PAPER—Remains steady at about former quotations, as follows: News, 13½@14c; book, 18@20c; common wrapping, 13½c.

PAPER STOCK—Is in good demand and sells at the following prices: Cotton rags, mixed, 3½@3¾c; all cotton, mixed, 4@4½c; woollen rags, 1½c; woollen rags, soft, 1½c; manilla rope, 4½c; sacking, 3½@3¾c.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Business is slowly improving, and in anticipation of a brisk spring trade the feeling among dealers is one of decided firmness. We quote:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ @11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad Colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50@5.00
English Ven red	3.50@4.00
English orange mineral	16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.50
Whiting	2.50

PIG IRON—The market continues active, and in No. 1 and 2 Lake Superior and in No. 1 Missouri we note a further advance of $1.00@2.00 ₩ ton. Other descriptions remain firm and unchanged. We quote:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	$50.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	50.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	50.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	50.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	47.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	46.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	46.00
No. 1 Missouri	45.00

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged at $2.80@3.30 for poor to prime timothy; $5.00@5.80 for clover, $1.10 for Hungarian, and 90c@1.00 for millet.

TEAS—Prices range about the same as a week ago. There is a steady fair inquiry at the annexed quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@85c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@$1.10 fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine oolong, 60@65; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains steady and firm at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—We quote the market quite and steady as follows: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00 delivered.

WOOL—Prices have advanced 1@2c ₩ lb during the week, the market now ruling firm at the subjoined quotations:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, coarse	58@63c
Unwashed, fine	38@42c
Unwashed, medium	40@44c
Unwashed, coarse	40@44c
Tub-washed, prime condition	16@60c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	63@75c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

RAIL FREIGHTS—Are active to the extent of the freight room available. The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to class	Fourth class.	Flour and Grain in common.	In bulk.	Salted meats
New York	85	1.30	65	75
Boston	70	1.20	60	80
Phil. and Balt	80	1.20	60	70
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	80	1.30	60	70
Montreal and Prescott	60	1.20	60	70
Toronto	55	1.00	50	60
Buffalo	50	85	40	50
Dunkirk	50	85	32½	40
Erie	50	85	35	27½
Cleveland	27½	60	27½	37½
Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo	25	60	30	40
Grand Rapids	25	60	30	40
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	30	80	40	50
Indianapolis	30	60	40	50
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	30	60	40	50
Newark, O	40	80	40	50
Wheeling	50	80	40	50
Washington, D. C	70	1.20	60	70
Charleston, S. C	85	1.70		
Savannah, Ga	85	1.70		

Chicago Dry Goods Market.

The general features of the dry goods market are unchanged in every essential particular. While there is not that urgency in the demand that is witnessed during the autumn and spring months, dealers are unanimous in reporting the volume of business as larger than in former years at this season. This is mainly the result of the superior inducements now being offered here in the way of low prices and large and attractive stocks, though the demand has undoubtedly been stimulated by the unmistakable upward tendency of all textile goods. There has been a slight decline in cotton during the past week consequent upon the excitement growing out of the "Alabama Claims" question, but this had no perceptible effect upon the market for manufactured goods, as they are still relatively lower than the raw material, and, it would seem, must still further advance. In answer to letters of inquiry from country merchants as to whether there is any foundation for the assertions so persistently made by New York and St. Louis "drummers" that Chicago will be unable to display any large stocks this spring, and will not be prepared to do the business of former years, we may state, that in dry goods, as well as in nearly every other department of trade, *Chicago has never been so well* prepared to meet the wants of the country trade as at present. Our dealers have no stale goods to urge upon their patrons, but everything is fresh and new, and by virtue of cheaper rents, and the determination to "hold the trade at all hazards," better bargains will be offered here this season than in any other market in the country. In anticipation of an early opening of the spring trade, large invoices of new and desirable styles of prints, dress goods, etc., are daily arriving, and a half hour spent to-day in looking over the immense stock of one of our leading dry goods houses located on the west side of the river, convinced us that our merchants will be able to meet promptly any and all demands that interior dealers may make upon them. Among the changes reported during the past week, were an advance of ½c in the leading brands of brown sheetings, ½c advance in Otis and Warren denims, and 1@2c decline in ginghams. We now quote:

PRINTS.

Cocheco	12 c	Garner	11 c
Merrimac D	11½	Amoskeag	10
Dunnell	11½	Mourning	11
Richmond	11½	Mallory Pink	12
Sprague	11½	Wamsutta	8½
American	11½		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14 c	Glasgow	12½c
Bates	13	Hartford	11½

BROWN COTTONS.

Indian Head, 4-4	14	Medford	13 c
Indian Head, 3-4	12½	Atlantic P	12½
Atlantic A, 4-4	15	Agawam F	12½
Stark A	15	Lawrence L.L	12½
Great Falls E	14½	Utica C	11

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E	15½c	Pepperell O	12½c
Nashua R	14	Pepperell N	11½
Nashua O	13	Massachusetts B B	13
Pepperell E	14½	Dwight Star	14½
Pepperell R	13	Portsmouth P	9

BLEACHED COTTON.

Lonsdale cambric	23½c	Blackstone, AA, soft	16 c
New York Mills	22	Hill, 4-4	17
Wamsutta	21	Boot, E, 4-4	13
Fruit of the Loom 4-4	18	Canoe, 3-4	8½
Lonsdale, soft	18		

TICKS.

Swift River	12½c	Amoskeag, ACA	31 c
Amoskeag, D	18	Willow Brook	25
Amoskeag, C	20	Minnehaha, 7-8	30
Amoskeag, B	22	Minnehaha, 4-4	35
Amoskeag, A	25		

DENIMS.

York, blue	26 c	Otis, CC, blue	18 c
Amoskeag, blue and brown	26	Warren, AXA, br'n	23
Otis, AXA, blue	23	Warren, BB, brown	21
Otis, BB, blue	21	Warren, CC, brown	18

STRIPES.

American, 3-3	12 c	Amoskeag, 3-3	19 c
American, 6-3	11	Amoskeag, 6-3	20

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag sateens	17 c	Canoe River	11½c
Pequot sateens	15	Bates	10½

CAMBRICS.

Garner, 3-4	9@ 10c	Paper	13@14c

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,164	6,455	1,570
Tuesday	2,856	13,103	1,658
Total	5,020	19,558	3,228
Same time last week	5,063	13,384	2,880
Week before last	3,279	25,510	4,047

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,945	5,141	1,024
Tuesday			

CATTLE—Prices were weak and unsettled to-day, ruling a shade lower than at the close of last week, though the decline was not so marked as to warrant any change in quotations. The cause of the decline was the unfavorable character of the reports from New York, Albany, and Buffalo, those markets being quoted dull and lower. The receipts here, however, being moderate, and the attendance of buyers more than usually full, sellers did not seem inclined to urge their stock upon the market at any very considerable reduction, and we quote the market weak and nominally unchanged. Trade opened slack this morning, and up to 10 o'clock comparatively few droves had changed hands, but as the day advanced the demand improved, and at the close some 1,800 head had changed hands. The extreme range of prices was $2.75@6.15, though sales at over $5.50 were not numerous, the major portion selling at $4.25@5.37½. Stockers met with a good demand at very full prices, or at $3.25@3.75 for common, and at $4.00@4.40 for fair to prime droves. Calves sold at $3.50@5.50—chiefly at $4.50@5.00. There were a few choice droves left unsold, as the prices asked were above the market, among them a bunch of extra steers averaging about 1,500 lbs, for which $5.85 was offered, and refused. The market closed quiet and easy.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward	$5.40@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,450 lbs	5.50@5.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.00@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50@3.00

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
46	choice shipping steers	1,340	$5.75
17	butchers' stock	1,041	3.75
19	butchers' stock	1,041	3.75
17	rough fleshy steers	1,137	4.70
17	rough fleshy steers	1,170	4.75
17	choice fat steers	1,344	4.95
18	butchers' stock	1,066	3.80
14	butchers' stock	910	3.50
62	medium steers	1,119	4.75
32	good steers	1,273	5.00
17	good steers	1,319	5.30
17	good steers	1,315	5.37½
32	choice steers	1,432	5.80
75	choice steers	1,436	6.15
16	medium steers	1,165	4.80
30	choice steers	1,400	5.50
28	smooth fleshy steers	1,122	5.00
16	fat steers	1,339	5.50
15	fat steers	1,250	5.37½
15	butchers' stock	1,011	4.00
14	good steers	1,265	5.12½
14	good steers	1,362	5.20
27	smooth fleshy steers	1,172	4.80
27	stock steers	981	4.25
17	stock steers	1,041	4.30
15	fat pony steers	1,000	4.75
14	stock steers	1,062	4.50
16	medium steers	1,188	4.85
16	choice steers	1,416	5.90
19	medium steers	1,199	4.95
17	choice steers	1,470	5.85
19	butchers' stock	959	3.50
19	good shipping steers	1,267	5.20
17	good shipping steers	1,198	5.00
19	stockers	900	3.75
17	medium steers	1,165	4.90
15	stock steers	1,063	4.40
10	smooth steers	1,170	4.75
17	medium steers	1,244	4.75
19	fat pony steers	1,006	4.50
27	stockers	974	4.00
18	fleshy steers	1,148	4.75
30	choice steers	1,400	5.75

HOGS—The arrivals since Saturday have been 19,558, against 13,384 for the same period last week, and 25,510 week before last. Trade opened brisk this morning, and an advance of 10c was speedily established, prices going to $4.30@4.90 for common to strictly choice. The advance was firmly sustained until about 2 p. m., when there was a "lull" in trade, and the market gradually weakened, the closing rates being substantially the same as at the close of trade yesterday, or $4.15@4.30 for common; $4.40@4.55 for medium, and at $4.65@4.85 for good to choice. A few extra assorted lots were taken early at $4.95@5.00, while a fancy drove averaging 445 lbs found a buyer at $5 05.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—Owing to the "break" in the Eastern market, shippers were not operating to-day, and with but a light local demand prices were fully 25c lower. Sales were limited, and the market closed weak at $4.00@6.75 for common to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26@27s. Winter wheat, 11s 9d@12s; No. 1 spring, 11s 9d; No. 2, 11s; White, 12s 6d. Corn, 29s 3d. Pork 59s. Lard 44s 3d. Receipts last three days, 11,000 quarters, 3,000 of which are American.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—1:20 p. m.—Corn, 29s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—5 p. m.—Lard, 45s. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 20—5 p. m.—Consols, 92¼. Bonds of '62, 91½; '65, 92½; '67, 92½; 10-40s, 88½.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 20—Bonds of '62, 95½.

PARIS, Feb. 20—Rentes 56f 47c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20, evening—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11⅛d; Orleans, 11½d. Sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export 5,000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report, 29,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 11s 9d@12s. Flour, 26@27s. Corn, 29s 6d. Lard, 45s. Cheese, 70s. Cumberland middles, 32s 9d. Short rib, 33s 6d.

Advices from Manchester more favorable but do not affect the market.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Feb. 20.—Cattle receipts, 344, making the supply since Friday 2,468, or 146 cars against 165 cars last week. The market, though firm, was quiet, buyers and sellers being wide apart. A few sales, mostly of common lots, were made. Transactions were as follows: 71 Ohio steers, 1,050 to 1,341 lbs, $4.80@6.25; 40 State bulls, 1,122 lbs, $5.00; 18 Michigan steers, 1,174 lbs, $5.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,946, making a total since Friday of 6,368. The supply for the opening of the market is thus far light. Sales: 186 Michigan, 88 lbs, $7.40.

Hogs—Receipts since Friday, 1,372. Market quiet; sales, 311 at $4.55@4.87½, the latter for prime.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The dry goods market is rather quiet, but prices keep advancing. Pequot A brown sheetings are up to 15½c; do B, 40-inch, 17c; Atlantic D, fine, 13c; do P, 12½c; V shirting 12½c; Augusta 7-8 do have been advanced from 11c to 12c. The wool market continues excited.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.28; No. 2, $1.26. Oats firm; No. 2, 32½c. Corn in fair demand but lower; No. 2, 40½c. Rye higher; No. 1, 73c. Barley active and higher; No. 2, 61c.

HOGS—Scarce and firm at $4.20@4.40.

PROVISIONS—Pork held firm at $12.25.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—COTTON—More active; prices lower and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged; receipts, 5,600 brls. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat more active; receipts, 7,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.56@1.56½; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.60@1.61; No. 1 spring afloat, $1.66; winter red Western, $1.68. Rye dull; Western, 93@95c. Barley dull; Western, 90c. Malt quiet. Corn less active and lower; receipts, 43,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 71½@72c. Oats lower; receipts, 10,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 55@56c.

EGGS—In good demand at 32@35c.

HOGS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 9@9½c; Cuba, 9½c. Molasses easier; New Orleans, 55@65c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13⅛c; refined, 22c.

TURPENTINE—Firm, at 87@88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; new mess $14@14.12½, old $13.87½ prime $12.00 new prime mess $14.00. Beef unchanged. Dressed hogs heavy at 5¾@6c. Lard more active, No. 1 to prime steam; 9½@9⅜c; kettle 9⅝c.

BUTTER—Quiet at 11@22c.

CHEESE—Quiet, steady at 13@17c.

WHISKEY—A shade firmer at 92@92½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn quiet and lower at 70@73c.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firmer; mess, $16.75@17.00. Bacon easier; 6⅛c, 8½c, and 9½c. Lard quiet; tierce, 9½@10c; keg, 10½@11c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 90c@$1.00.

Others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 20½. Sight, ⅛@½ discount. Gold, 110½.

COTTON—Active; sales, 18,000 bales—largest days sales this season; good ordinary, 21½c; low middling, 21½c; middling, 22c. Receipts, 10,359 bales; exports, Havre, 1,843 bales; Boston, 1,348 bales; stock, 228,729 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 20—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; Wheat quiet; sales 2,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1.45. Corn quiet; sales 4,800 bu Western at 59c at City Elevator.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, with an upward tendency. Wheat steady; No. 1 red, $1.68; No. 2 held at $1.50. Corn quiet at 52c. Oats steady at 43c; at close offered at 42c.

PETROLEUM—Refined higher; 21@21½c in carlots; 22@23c for small lots; crude higher, and held at $4.75@4.80.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb 20—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; XX spring, $6.60; XXX, $7.00@7.55. Wheat—spring higher; No. 2 Chicago, $1.36; No. 3 fall, $1.69; No. 2 red, $1.75. Corn better; No. 2 and high mixed on track at 41½@42c; No. 2 in elevator, 41½c. Oats firm but inactive; No. 2, 38c. Barley—Buyers off. Rye higher; No. 2, 81c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Strong and in good demand. Pork $13.00 cash, $13.25 buyer March and seller April. Bulk—Shoulders, 4⅛c; clear rib, 6⅛c up country; small lot clear rib here, 6⅛c packed lots quotable, shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6⅛c@6½c; clear, 7½@8c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 6@6⅛c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c. Sugar-cured hams, 12@13c. Lard active; sales mainly for future prices private; cash lard held at 8⅞@9c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.00@4.60.

CATTLE—Steady at 2½@5½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 20.—TOBACCO—Active; common to good lugs, 6@7½c; low to fair leaf, 7½@12½c.

COTTON—Quiet; middling, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm for all grades; demand in excess of supply; extra family, $6.75. Wheat firm; red and white, $1.60@1.75. Corn in good demand; choice shelled, sacked, 60c. Oats firm at 50c. Rye firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Active; prices well maintained. Mess pork held at $13.50 in round lots; clear rib, 7½c; active on orders; shoulders, firm; bacon strong; shoulders, clear, 5c, packed; clear rib, 6⅝c; clear, 7c, packed. Hams firm; sugar-cured, 12½c; plain, 11½c, packed. Lard in good demand.

WHISKEY—Dull at 88c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand and higher as regards family, $7.25@7.50. Wheat steady; red, $1.57@1.60. Corn steady at 47c. Oats steady. Barley firm.

EGGS—Dull and lower at 26@27c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; held firmly at $13.25. Lard quiet; held firmly at 9@9½c. Bulk meats quiet; held firmly at 5@6⅛@6½; sales 100,000 shoulders at 5c, seller March. Bacon dull and drooping; more offering; shoulders, 6⅛c; sides, 7¼@7½; sales 100 hhds at 7½c, seller April 1.

HOGS—Firm at $4.40@5.00; receipts, 3,000.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower at 86c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull, and 1@2c lower; amber Michigan, $1.54; No. 2 red, $1.49½; No. 3 red, $1.43. Corn dull and a shade lower; low mixed, 46½@48½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady at $5.20.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; red, $1.59@1.60; amber, $1.64@1.65. Corn dull; yellow Western, 69@70c. Oats mixed, 53@54c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14.50@14.75. Lard, 9½@9⅝c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat scarce and firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1.65@1.70. Corn scarce and firm; yellow, 68@69c. Oats quiet; Western, 52@54c. Rye dull at 90c@$1.03.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $14.50. Bulk shoulders, 5½@5⅝c; sides, 6⅞@6½c; clear rib, 7c; loose ½c higher, packed. Bacon firm; shoulders, 6½c; sides, 7⅛@8c; clear rib, 8@8½c, packed. Hams, 13@14c. Lard firm at 9½@10c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 92½c.

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CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 125 W. Ran.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 30 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 475 Wabash av.; also, BRANCH corner Canal and Washington-sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, S. W. cor. Hal. & Rand.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress st.
MERCHANTS', FARMERS' & MECH. SAVING, 81 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 42 West Washington-st.
SCANDINAVIAN (Ferd. S. Winslow), Nixon Bdg.
N. TUCKER & CO., 71 Canal-st.
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THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO., 126 Archer av.
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R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 103 to 107 Canal.
EMERSON & STOTT, 139 West Madison-st.
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J. W. MIDDLETON, 5 and 7 East Randolph-st.
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STYLES & FOWLES, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., succeed Spalding & LaMonte, 102 South Canal st., and 534 Wabash av.
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THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 96 W. Randolph.

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BULLOCK BROS., cor Wab. & 21st, & 244 W. Mad. st.
P. HARKINS, 311 State and 344 West Randolph-st.
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NASH & BURKE, 292 West Madison st.

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DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State st.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 234 Mich. av, cor Har'son.
GOLDMAN BROS., 735 Wabash av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich. av., N. of Tremont.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 200 Michigan av.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, Mich. av., op. Trem't.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av., cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr't.
M. D. WELLS & CO., 638 Wabash av.
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BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 220 E. Monroe.

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DRAKE & WETHERELL, cor. Wab. av. and 21st st.
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BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 East Lake-st.

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J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson.

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AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 567 Wabash av.
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C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 795 Wabash av.
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HATCH & CO., 192 West Madison st.
MABLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison st.
WITKOWSKY, formerly DeGraff (boys), 263 W. Mad.

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TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 479 to 483 State.

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FRANCIS & WEBBER, 88 and 40 West Madison st.
WALTER TALBOT & CO., 27 W. Lake st.
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GEORGE WARD & CO., 227 East Washington st.
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PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal st.
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BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 817 State st., Room 6.
HINRICHS & SONTAG, 656 State st.
F. & EJAEGER, 73 Wabash av.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 145 Michigan av.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 E Madison st.
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J. N. CROUSE, 652 Wabash av., bet. 13th and 14th sts.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe st.
M. S. DEAN, 550 Michigan av., bet. 13th and 14th sts.
ELLIS & HAMILTON, 964 Wabash av.
L. EATON (for. 94 Wash.), Cottage Grove-av., cor. 28th.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park-av.
GEO. G. LEWIS, 245 W Madison (over J. B. Shay's).
J. L. NEWMAN (with O. E. Snyder), 95 W. Randolph.
EDMUND NOYES, 209 West Washington-st.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 858 Wabash av., cor. 18th.
M. W. SHERWOOD, 379 Wabash av.
E. D. SWAIN, 63 Aberdeen st.
J. F. THOMPSON, 10 North Carpenter-st.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison st.

Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 819 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 819 State-st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington st, near Mich. av.
TOLMAN & KING, 35 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th.

Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.

Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 23 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 205 Michigan av.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
BOWEN HUNT & WINSLOW, 122 and 124 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 329 Mad. st. & 138 22d st.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 604 Wabash av.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., cor Congress & State.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 843 Wab. av.

Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 576 State st.

Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 363 State st. and 84 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 201 W. Madison and 397 & 583 State.

Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR., & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
A. J. MARKS, 749 Wabash av.
ALEX. PAGE & CO., 72 West Washington st.

Engravers (Wood).
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 W. Washington.
A. MAAS, S. W. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 3.
C. & G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph st.

Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 94 and 95 S. Clinton st.

Fire Brick.
ROBINSON & SON, 215 E. Madison (old place).

Fish (Wholesale).
E. E. BROMILOW & CO., 339 South Desplaines st.

Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217 219 S. Clinton.

Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 East Fourth st.

Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301 Michigan av.
WM. W. STRONG, 258 to 259 W. Randolph st., branch salesroom cor. Wabash av and Twenty-second st.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark st.

Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.

Grocers (Wholesale).
Durand Bros. & Powers, } Now DURAND & POWERS.
Durand, Powers & Read, } ERS, s. w. cor Green & Wash'n.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 238 Michigan av.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin sts.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
W. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 34 and 36 Randolph st.
JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 184 and 186 W. Lake st.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 231 Mich av.
GRAY BROTHERS, 272 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 128 Michigan av.
HARMON MESSER & CO., 88 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 19 River st.
RUSSEL BROS. & CO., 33 and 35 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 772 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
W. J. QUAN & CO., 50 River st.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 63 North Desplaines st.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 43 South Canal st.
F. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 497 Throop st.

Grocers (Family).
JAMES R. HODGES, 1717 State st.
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 23d-st.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
P. GILLESPIE, 1296 State, cor. Twenty-second st.
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 39 W. Randolph st.

Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.

Gas Companies.
ILL'S PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 249 East Madison st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GEO. F. COSTIGAN & CO., 299 West Randolph st.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 134 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
E. N. PETERSON, 177 Twenty-second st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 329 Mich. av. (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 300 to 306 Wabash av.

Gent's Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).
DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 29 and 31 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av., bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 224 Michigan av.

Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 13 West Washington-st.

Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 734 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 133 West Randolph-st.

Gun Powder.
"DU PONT'S" GUN POWDER, 242 Michigan av.

Hardware (Retail.)
H. W. COOLIDGE, 355 West Madison-st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 2 and 52 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.

Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 37 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 197 Michigan av.
HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders'), 73 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 43 W. Lake st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 480 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 20th & State.
MACKENZIE, 78 W. Madison and 653 State-st.
THOS. E. MORRIS, 377 West Madison st.
JAMES A. SCOTT, 134 Madison st.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
KING BROS. & CO., 557 Wabash av.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., 252 & 254 W. Washington.

Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st., and 201 W. Madison st.

Hair Goods and Jewelry.
F. CAMPBELL, 112 Twenty-second & 319 W. Madison.

Harness, Saddlery, &c.
BOYNTON & NOYES, 329 State st.

Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 49 South Canal st.
J. JONAS & CO., 245 Michigan st.

Highwines.
KILIAN BROS., 49 South Market st.

Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.

Homeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.

Hops and Malt.
HULL LIDELL & CO., 3 Michigan ave.

Insurance (Fire).
G. W. BARRETT & CO., 593 Wabash and 15 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tabor & Co.) 111 W. Wash. st.

Insurance (Life).
CHICAGO LIFE, 29 Central Union Block.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 579 Wabash av.
CHARTER OAK, 402 West Washington st.
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 475 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC, (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT., of Boston, 659 Wab. av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 151 22d st.
MANHATTAN (T. L. MILLER), 45 Desplaines st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 183 Washington st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 63 South Canal st.
NATIONAL (Vermont), Room 15, cor LaSalle & Mon.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 441 Wabash av.
NEW YORK LIFE, G. P. Curran, 55 West Madison.
PROTECTION LIFE, 350 West Madison st.
REPUBLIC, 334 West Monroe st.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 286 W. Madison.
SECURITY LIFE, 756 Wabash av.
UNION MUTUAL (L. D. Boone, Agent), 646 Wabash.
UNITED STATES (Samuel Green), 98 W. Washington.
WORLD MUT., of N. Y. (J. A. Closser), 1065 Wabash.
WASHINGTON (H. D. Penfield), 596 Wabash av.

Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton.
LETZ & CO., Desplaines-st., Wayman to Carroll.

Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 76 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.
J. M. WILLIAMS & CO. (closing), 45 S. Desplaines st.

Jewelers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 204 West Madison st.
WM. E. CLAPP & BRO., 63 West Washington.
GILES, BRO. & CO., 247 W. Madison and 150 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 206 Michigan av.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 214 West Madison st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
G. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State and 37 W. Madison st.
N. MATSON & CO., 451 Wabash av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av.
E. F. NORTON & CO., 485 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 66 W. Madison st.
BODDIE & HAMILTON, 946 State, & 269 W. Madison.
STARK & ALLEN, 383 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 596 Wabash av.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 209 Mich av., near Congress st.
CASE & SAVIN, 16 Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.

Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 526 Wabash av.
E. B. MYERS, 1022 Wabash av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 499 Wabash-av.

Lawyers and Adjusters.
I. N. ARNOLD & GEO. L. WATERMAN, 461 Wab av.
BARKER & BARKER, 9 Peck court.
H. ALEXANDER, JR., 24 Union Central Block.
JOHN C. BARKER, Room 3, 143 West Madison st.
BARKER & WAIT, 40 East Harrison st.
BRAGG & LOMBARD, 391 Wabash-av.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 34 Canal st., Room 12.
COODY & CHANDLER, Central Union Block.
CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 454 Wabash av.
HOMER COOK, 138 West Monroe st.
CARTER, BECKER & DALE, 350 Wab. av., & 66 Canal.
JAS. R. DOOLITTLE, Jr., 449 Wabash av., after June
JAS. R. DOOLITTLE, Jr., 177 S. Clark st.
DENT & BLACK, 746 Wabash av.
GEO. C. FRY, 34 South Clinton st., Room 5.
FREEMAN & HOMER, 356 State st., near 18th st.
JOS. B. LEAKE, 15 Nixon B'd'g, cor Monroe & LaSalle.
THOMAS S. McCLELLAND, 68 S. Canal.
MITCHELL & HANNAY, 494 Wabash av.
MOORE & CAULFIELD, n. e. cor State and Madison.
PETERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, 389 Wab. av.
RICE & JOHNSON, 107 Twenty-second st.
ROUNTREE & McHUGH, N. E. cor. LaSalle & Monroe.
M. W. ROBINSON, 639 Wabash av.
SMALL & INGALLS, 481 Wabash av.
SIDNEY SMITH, D. J. SCHUYLER, 338 State st.
SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 339 Wabash av.
TENNY, McCLELLAN & TENNY, 454 Wabash.
VAN BUREN & ENGLISH, Madison & Canal.
E. & A. VAN BUREN, 194 West Madison st.
HENRY WALLER, 189 West Washington st.
A. N. WATERMAN, 236 West Monroe st.
WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 554 Wabash av.
WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 479 Wabash av.
WAITE & CLARK, Van Buren, bet. Wab. & Mich av.

Leather, Hides and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLACE & SON, 69 South Canal st.

Leather and Shoe Findings.
F. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake st.
D. MERGENTHEIM & CO., 218 Michigan av.
PAGE BRO. & CO., 35 and 37 South Canal st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 577 and 579 State st.

Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 229 West Randolph st.

Lime and Cement.
CHI. UNION LIME W'KS, J. E. Spooner, 77 Market.

Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 23, 25 and 27 N. Clinton-st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 S. Jefferson.

Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor. Twenty-third and State sts.

Locksmith and Bell Hanger.
J. F. WOLLENSAK & CO., 157 W. Randolph st.

Lumber.
J. BEARDSLEE, with C. Mears & Co., 3 E. Kinzie st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
CHARLES NEALE, 189 Eighteenth st.

Map Publishers.
WARNER & BEERS (Maps), 62 and 64 West Lake-st.

Malt.
L. C. HUCK & CO., 12th and Canal-sts.

Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 56 South Canal st.
C. L. RICK & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.

Millinery Goods.
HOPSON & Co., 309 Michigan av.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale.)
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 261 Indiana av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
MAYHON, DALY & CO., 145 Michigan av.

Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
JENKINS & KURTZ, 237 State st.
RICE & THOMPSON, 519 West Madison st.

Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.

Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av.

Ornamental Iron.
F. J. RUTH SQUIRE BRAND, 33 & 37 S. Canal st.
A. THOMAS & CO., 43 Eldridge-st., rear 543 Wab. av.

Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 58 Market st.

Paints.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 103 West Randolph st.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 384 State st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 473 South Canal.
JNO. F. WEARE, 58 West Randolph st.

Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 317 Michigan av.

Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson st.
HAND & EDSWORTH, 147 West Randolph-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 37 North Jefferson-st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 55 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 37 and 39 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 & 30 W. Washington.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
ALEX. DRAKE, 179 West Madison st.
J. J. McGRATH, 581 and 583 State.
F. E. RIGBY, 632 State-st.
T. G. SHEPHERD, 622 State st.
D. T. WALKER, 596 Wabash av.

Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 554 Wabash av.

Paper Collars.
PHILA. COLLAR CO. (C. A. Watson), 696 Wabash av.

Pawnbroker.
A. GOLDSMID, 464 1-2, State st.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, n. e. cor. Wab-av. & 22d st.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison st.

Photographic Artist.
E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash av.

Physicians and Surgeons.
G. D. BEEBE, 963 Prairie-av.; A. G. BEEBE, 24 Park-av.
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 393 State st.

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 390 to 396 Wabash av.
ESTY ORGANS (Storey & Camp), 400 W. Randolph.
W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st. and 287 W. Mad st.
GEO. A. PRINCE & COS., 651 Wabash av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 81 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 653 Michigan av.

Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 276 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 66 Market, cor. Washington.

Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.

Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.

Printers, Job.
CRANDALL, 6 S. Jefferson st.
F. L. HANSCOM & CO., 339 Madison st.
HAZLITT & REED, 16 North Jefferson st.
HORTON & LEONARD, 10 North Jefferson-st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.

Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 21 S. Carpenter.

Pumps.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st., in alley.
C. B. JARVIS, Steam Boiler Feeders, 57 & 59 Canal st.

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 31 North Clinton st.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av, foot Adams.
C. L. RICK & CO., cor. Canal and Harrison sts.
J. W. DINSMORE & CO., 258 Michigan av.

R. R. Ticket Offices and Passenger Depots.
NORTH CHICAGO CITY RY. CO., 490 North Clark.

Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
HENRY A. BROMLEY, 7 S. Jefferson, nr. Randolph.
J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, 246 Lake st.

Rags and Metals.
J. B. BUTTERFIELD, cor. Wentworth-av. & 30th-st.

Real Estate and Loans.
A. J. AVERELL, 600 Wabash av.
AYRES & KOPP, 541 Wabash av.
HEMAN BALDWIN, 617 Michigan av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
BALDWIN DAVIS, 31 South Halsted st.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 546 Michigan-av.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 486 Wabash av., & 290 West Randolph.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 West Washington st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 262 S. Halsted st.
E. T. MERRILL & CO., 132 West Washington st.
MEAD & COE, 85 West Madison st., Room 4.
OLINGER & BALLARD, 356 Wabash av.
ROZET & ELLIS, 579 Wabash av.
H. O. STONE, 473 Wabash av.
SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.
SCHRADER BROS., 72 West Lake st.
GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison st.

Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 220 E. Monroe.

Restaurants.
THOMAS ANDREWS, 19 Congress, late 153 Dearborn.

Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.
HAYDEN & KAY, 47 West Randolph st.

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 446 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor. Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 28 West Madison st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.

Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 188 E. Monroe st.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
G. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 126 North Desplaines st.

Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 21 and 23 N. Clinton st.

Saw Manufacturers.
BRANCH, CROOKES & CO., 4 Market st. near Lake.

Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 53 South Desplaines st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 254 Mich. av.

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.

Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 754 South Halsted st.
"ELEES," J. H. LEROW & CO., 57 Twenty-Second.
ELLIPTIC, 593 West Madison st.
GROVER & BAKER, 32 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
GOLD MEDAL S. M. CO., 561 W. Madison st.
MANHATTAN, 363 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 805 Wabash av.
SINGER (J. N. Wilkins), 85 South Desplaines st.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 25 S. Halsted st.
WHEELER & WILSON (Store), 155 State, Branch, 90 West Madison, Branch Office, 512 W. Wab.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 577 Wabash av.

Sewer Builders and Drain Layers.
CHARLES GLADDING, 55 South Market st.

Seeds and Implements.
JAS. F. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.
HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 East Harrison st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.

Shirts and Mens' Furnishing Goods.
WM. R. HARRIS, 79 West Madison st.
WILSON BROS., 291 Wab. av., and 69 W. Washington.

Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 241 State st (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANUFG., 391 West Lake-st.

Shutter Fasteners.
FRANCE'S PATENT. Temporary Depot, 183 29th-st.

Silver Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT & SON, 94 E. Harrison st.

Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.
EAGLE WORKS MANF. CO., 49 South Canal st.

Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison st.

Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DEBARRY, 349 E. Madison.

Stoves (Wholesale).
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av and Washington.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 262 Lake st.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 140 West Madison st.

Stoves (Retail).
BENJ. L. CLEAVER, 132 Fifth av.

Soaps (Toilet and Shaving.)
PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal st.

Stoves and Furnaces.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake st.

Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BRO., cor. Jackson & Michigan-av.

Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.

Tin Plate and Metals, Tinned and Japanned Ware.
FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 W. Harrison.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
SCHWEITZER & BEER, 238 West Madison st.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Mich. av. nr V. Buren.

Tailors.
W. L. BARNUM, 475 Wabash av.
JOHN BERRY, 19 Congress st.
WM. CLINGMAN, cor. Wabash av. and 22nd st.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 479 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 207 Wabash av.
WM. H. GRUBEY, 176 West Washington st.
WM. GRUS & CO., 172 West Washington st.
JOHN B. HALL, 436 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 62 S Halsted.
GEO. F. RAINES & CO., 17 Harrison court.
J. S. McFARLAND, 217 West Madison st.
W. H. REID, Draper and Tailor, 137 Twenty-second.
JOHN STEVENSON, Central Hall, Wab. av. & 22d st.
HENRY TURNER, 114 West Madison st.
R. J. WALSHE, 762 Wabash av.

Transportation.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 513 State st.

Trunk Manufacturers.
HASKELL & BRO., 473 Wabash av. and 64 S. Halsted.
CHAS. A. TAYLOR, 131 W. Rand. & 240 W. Madison.
CHAS. T. WILT, 383 Wabash-av.

Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, and Braces.
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 14 W. Van Buren.
MARSH & BOWLES, S. E. cor. State and 13th st.

Tobacco Manufacturers.
HIBBEN & CO., 47 LaSalle st.

Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 32 Curtis, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph st.

Vinegar.
MEYER & LANG, 178 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee av.
CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, 331 and 333 Wabash av.

Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS., (Detroit), Chicago, 242 E. Madison.

Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
DeHAVEN & WALES, 44 LaSalle st.
SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 56 and 58 Jackson st.
WOLF & MICHAEL, 11 and 13 W Madison.

Wire Cloths and Nettings.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 176 East Randolph st.

Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich av. & Jackson.
VOLLOR, DAVIS & CO., 45 and 47 South Canal st.

Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 10 N. Jefferson.

Window Glass.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 306 and 308 Wabash av.

Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 253 W. Madison st.

PIANOS.

REED'S
TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1872.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CHICAGO.

The action of the Cook County delegation in the Legislature, in proposing to except this city from the operations of the general act for the incorporation of cities, has been criticised, but the reasons given therefor will be acceptable to this community generally. The act, as passed by the Senate, contained a number of provisions which are wholly inapplicable to a city like Chicago, and the majority of the Committee in the House having peremptorily refused to change these, and insisting upon forcing them upon this community, the Chicago delegation have sought to protect the city by having the bill made inapplicable thereto. Some of these objectionable provisions are as follows:

1. That the election for city officers shall take place in April of each year.

2. That the City Council may, by a vote of two-thirds, provide for the election of a City Collector, a *City Assessor*, a *City Marshal*, a *City Superintendent of Streets*, a City Attorney, a *City Comptroller*, and such other officers as may, by the Council, be deemed necessary and expedient.

3. That there shall be an election annually upon the question of "License" or "No License," and the determination of a majority of the votes cast on that question shall govern the action of the city until the next election; that, when the majority of votes in any ward shall be against license, no license shall be granted for the sale of liquor in that ward, no matter what may be the result of the vote in the city generally.

4. The Senate bill gives the power to Municipal Governments to levy special assessments for street and other local improvements. This the majority of the House Committee has determined to strike out, leaving cities without any such power.

Should this bill pass, as it is proposed the House shall pass it, the wise and excellent provision adopted some years ago, whereby this city has been spared a semi-annual election, with its expenses, excitements, and contentions, its array of conventions and caucuses, its parade of bummer meetings, and the blackmail of the men who thrive by what they can extort and rob from parties and candidates, will be abolished, and, instead of having all these but once a year, we are to have them duplicated. This city has been blessed with a comparative exemption of this often indecent turmoil; we have had all our elections on the same day, with that for city officers on the "off years," when we could attend to municipal affairs without interference with national elections. To repeal this excellent law is to take us back to the despotism and barbarism from which we thought we had escaped forever.

The affairs of this city, so far as they relate to taxation and finance, exceed in magnitude those of the State Government. That is to say, our expenditures, and, of course, our taxation, are greater; our Police, Fire, and Sanitary Departments, large and expensive, have no corresponding departments in the State Government. Our public improvements are constant, varied, and essential, and yet the State has no such department. We expend, and, of course, have to raise by taxation in some way, from five to ten millions of dollars annually. Our school system involves an expenditure nearly, if not quite, as large as that of the State Government for schools. To administer this government requires not only ability, but it demands integrity, and costly experience has shown that this can only be obtained by strict responsibility and accountability on the part of the several officers. The bill, as proposed, threatens the destruction of all possibility of responsible governments. It not only restores the semi-annual elections, with their attendant demoralizations, but it confers upon the Common Council the authority to create several specified offices now unknown to our law, and unneeded, and to create any other office it may choose, and to make these all elective. The law officers and the Comptroller are offices which require ability, high personal and professional attainments, and personal integrity. This bill proposes to transfer their appointment to the same saloon caucuses that select Constables, Supervisors, and generally sell nominations to the highest bidder. These officers, being all elective, and holding office by the same tenure as the Mayor, will be independent of and irresponsible to, him or to any other authority. This is to plunge this city with its vast interests back into the slough of filthy corruption and irresponsible dishonesty which it has cost so much labor to even partially overcome. It is fatal to good government, fatal to honest government, and is purely legislating for the interests of the professional thieves whose trade is the sale of offices and the distribution of the plunder.

As if this were not affliction enough, and as if this were not all that is required to destroy all hope of confining local elections to questions of purely municipal taxation and government, it is proposed to make our annual elections turn upon the sole issue of license or no license, and keep this city forever in an excitement upon that question. The people of Chicago want to elect Mayor and other officers upon issues of personal fitness and of municipal policy; but the Legislature insists that we shall elect a saloon-bummer Mayor or a temperance-thief Comptroller. Necessarily, all other questions will be absorbed in that. It is a cruel and oppressive requirement, which can, at best, accomplish no good, but which is certain to produce incalculable evil. The Legislature has just passed a law regulating the sale of liquor, which, being just and reasonable, will find a thorough enforcement in this city. But this proposed charter will destroy the good which might proceed from that act, and will plunge Chicago into one of those hopeless struggles to enforce a prohibitory liquor law. Even in Boston, twenty years of strenuous effort have failed to limit, much less suppress, the sale of liquor, and have resulted in an increase of drunkenness. We do not hesitate to say that, should the city vote against license, thenceforth liquor will be sold without license, and that there is no more power to enforce the prohibition in a city of the size of Chicago than there has been in Boston. For twenty years the city of Cincinnati has issued no licenses for the sale of liquor, but the sale of it in that city is as open and undisguised as it ever was in Chicago. If this city is not to license the sale of liquor, then the traffic will go on without license; all the good provisions of the recent law will become nugatory, and Chicago will become a drunkard's Elysium,—the place of free and unrestrained sale of whiskey.

The House Committee propose to strike out the provisions relating to special assessments, leaving this city with its vast improvements partially completed and powerless for the future. It arrests property-owners in the improvement of their neighborhoods, by taking away from them the power of improving streets, and rendering it impossible for the city to do so. Unwilling to consent that this law, no matter how appropriate to smaller places, should be placed upon this city, to the paralyzation of her interests, and the destruction of all honest and responsible government, the Chicago delegation have, as the sole means of defence, asked that this city be excepted from its operations.

Those who call themselves Revenue Reformers are not primarily, in favor of abolishing taxes which, in a fair and equitable manner, furnish money to the Government wherewith to pay its current expenses and the interest on the public debt. The duties on tea and coffee are of this class. They furnish about twenty millions of gold revenue per year, and the consumption of the articles is so general that the tax is only about one dollar and a half per annum to each consumer. The tax is scarcely felt by even the most indigent, and the repeal will not be noticed anywhere except in the Public Treasury.

The Revenue Reformers, however, can stand the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee, if the Protectionists can, and just as well as they can. We do not apprehend that the repeal of those duties is imminent. But we take the present occasion to point out that the charge so often brought against the Revenue Reformers, that *they* are seeking to deprive the Government of its needed revenue, is false, and that their opponents are the ones who have just now voted to take twenty millions of gold annually out of the resources of the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE RAILROAD ORDINANCE.

The Common Council Committee on Railroads have at last reported an ordinance granting the right of way into the city to the Chicago & LaSalle Road, which is of unusual importance, as it establishes the precedent for the admission of eight others upon the same basis. It has been prepared with more than usual care, in view of its importance, and both private and public interests have been jealously guarded, while, at the same time, a disposition was manifested to encourage this important element in the progress of the city. The Mayor, the City Attorney, the City Engineer, and the Committee on Railroads have all given it their personal supervision, and have so hedged in the franchise which they have given to this Company that no serious objection can lie against it.

In giving this road the right of way, the city officials established a principle which will apply to all the other roads seeking admission, namely: that these roads must come in on such routes as will do the least harm to existing interests and the present purposes of property-holders, and cause the least disturbance of values, and for this reason they peremptorily refused to let the road in question cross the city diagonally between the Burlington and Northwestern Roads, for which there was no necessity, and by which a wide strip of territory would have been destroyed for residence purposes, thereby involving an enormous sum for damages. Under the present regulations, as defined by the ordinance, the road enters the city limits immediately adjoining the Burlington Road, and follows it to Rebecca street. This part of the city is already devoted to railroad purposes, and private interests are accommodating themselves to the circumstances. All along this line property is devoted to coal and lumber yards, and shipments of bricks and cattle, and, the more roads that come in on this common trunk line, the better it is for the property. The road then follows the line of Rebecca street to Meagher, which is virtually a continuation of Rebecca, and from Meagher north, on Stewart avenue, to Sebor street. This, too, is, in reality, property to be benefited by railroads, as the entire route is already in close proximity to the Burlington Road. The road then crosses the South Branch, and runs between Market street and the river to its limit at Adams street. On the south side of the river, the road is specially restricted by the ordinance. It occupies no streets at all, running all the distance through coal-yards, and only crossing the ends of streets, which must be done by viaducts,—a provision which extends to every important street crossed in the city, not less than two of these viaducts to be built each year. The ordinance also provides that, upon the streets crossed in the South Division, no rails shall be laid which shall offer any greater obstruction to the ordinary travel of the streets than horse-car tracks, and that the cars must be drawn by horses only. They interfere with no streets whatever, as they run only on their own bought property, while, in the West Division, by viaducting and by depressing their tracks where it is practicable, neither private nor public property is injured to any extent greater than is necessary to the ordinary operation of any road.

What the Committee has granted to the road may perhaps be best appreciated by considering what the road first demanded and intended to push through the Council. According to their original plan, they were to cross the Douglas Park Boulevard near Twelfth street, and thence, as we have said before, run diagonally across a valuable portion of the West Division, now devoted to residence property, crossing Western avenue near Harrison street. They then proposed to run *via* Flournoy, York, Plum, Kissam, and Gurley streets to Sebor street, thus condemning this whole line of streets immediately south of Harrison, from Western avenue to Sebor street, and involving a loss of millions of dollars. On the south side of the river, the proposition was even more objectionable, and, if carried out, would have virtually destroyed the most valuable section in the South Division. Crossing the river at Sebor street, the Company proposed to go north on Franklin street to Quincy street, and east on Quincy street to Clark street. Both the Mayor and Committee, however, peremptorily refused any such privilege as to the South Division, and so restricted them in the West Division that their proposed route was impracticable, owing to the heavy expense it would involve for arching streets. The Company was then obliged to change its plans, and in laying out its new route has been met at every advance it has made by the determination that nothing shall be done which can in any way interfere with existing public or private interests, or in any wise permanently disturb property values.

As the growth of Chicago depends so largely upon railroad interprise, and the movement of business depends upon quick transit and enlarged freight facilities, and as the Mayor, the Railroad Committee, the Corporation Counsel, and the City Engineer have examined every preliminary stage of the ordinance carefully, and the work itself must be done under the supervision of the Board of Public Works, we see no reason why the ordinance should not be passed promptly. Under its operation, eight more roads will be allowed to come into the city and help restore it to its former position and swell the volume of its trade. The Baltimore & Ohio and the Chicago & Canada Southern Roads have already made their contracts to use the tracks of the Michigan Central and Illinois Central Roads. The Chicago & LaSalle and two other roads will be allowed to enter, contiguous to the Chicago & Burlington route; the Great Eastern, Danville, and one other road, *via* the line of the Northwestern Road; and the Northwestern & St. Paul, the Chicago & Pacific, and one other road, along the east bank of the North Branch of the river. Chicago needs all these roads with which to conduct her business, and no obstacle should be placed in their way, so long as they do not expose public and private interests to injury.

"RUINING THE PARTY."

Mr. Conkling has wasted a day in the Senate trying to prove that the Senate has wasted its session in a debate for political effect. If the Senate has many Conklings, the point is presumptively well taken. He argues that Senator Sumner wants the sale of arms by Government officers to France investigated as a means to break down the Republican party, and gain a Democratic victory in New Hampshire. We are to infer that the criticisms on the course of the Administration made by Senators Schurz, Sumner, Trumbull, Fenton, and Tipton, and by the New York *Tribune*, Springfield *Republican*, and the independent press of the country generally, are all the work of thinly-concealed Democrats, laboring together to carry the New Hampshire election against the Republican party, of which all these colaborers have so long been foremost champions.

The same Mr. Conkling thought, in opposition to Mr. Sumner's views, San Domingo must be acquired, or the Republican party would be ruined. Yet San Domingo was shoved aside, and the party travels lighter for not having to carry that enormous burden to the polls. He thought the Custom House should not be investigated, but it has been, and no innocent parties have been hurt. He even now concedes that the sale of arms to France ought to be looked into, but not as a means of finding out whether arms have been actually sold, but to ascertain whether Senator Sumner, in inquiring about the sale of arms, has not violated a Federal statute, and aided the New Hampshire Democrats.

Now, we submit that, if Mr. Conkling represents the Administration, then the Administration is becoming tortuous and indirect. Could the New Hampshire election be better carried by the Republicans if it were true that one of the most honored Republicans in the country had committed a felony, and most of them were laboring for the success of the Democratic ticket? If it is treason to Republicanism for Mr. Sumner to investigate, lest some official may be disgraced, is it not equal treason in Mr. Conkling to investigate, in the hope that Mr. Sumner may be disgraced? Can the Republican party suffer ruin because one of its office-holders steals, but be strengthened by proving that its Senators are violating the law?

The truth is, if every little investigation necessary to keep the skirts of the party pure tends to ruin it, then it is ruined already. Its respectability arises not from consciousness of rectitude, but from concealment of its real character. Senator Conkling's hostility to investigation aids the Democrats in New Hampshire more than any facts the investigation itself will bring out. It shows that, whether there is anything worth concealing or not, he believes there is, and that the Administration will be harmed if its acts are known. From all such friends both the Administration and the party should pray to be delivered.

THE MINORITY EXPERIMENT IN NEW YORK.

We have favored what is called minority representation in this State, and we trust the present Legislature will see that the bill providing for counting the votes under this system shall be passed, so that no difficulty may arise at the next election. We still regard it, however, as an experiment, which may or may not harmonize with the genius of our people. We clearly perceive that, as an offset to important advantages, it will subject us to some disadvantages. These have been seriously felt by some parties in those English boroughs where the system has been tried, and would be felt even more seriously in the city of New York, were the mode of trying it, which is proposed in the charter of the Committee of Seventy, to be adopted.

That charter proposes a Board of Aldermen composed of forty-five members, to be chosen by five districts, nine from each. Each voter can give nine ballots, and give nine ballots for one member, if he chooses. The same plan, substantially, is adopted in choosing members of the departments; *i. e.*, each Alderman is entitled to as many votes as there are members to be elected, and he may throw all of his votes for one. But it is further provided that the candidate having a surplus of votes may assign them to elect other candidates.

In favor of this plan the Committee of Seventy have procured the valuable opinion of Professor Dwight, the Law Lecturer of Columbia College, and a very able gentleman. But we cannot agree with him when he says, concerning the above plan, "It is plain that it only gives a hearing to a minority, but cannot give them the control."

Where so many as nine candidates are to be voted for on one ticket, and the voters are allowed to distribute their votes among the nine, it would not only be possible, but very probable, that a minority of voters would often elect the majority of the ticket. Suppose 100,000 Republican and 75,000 Democratic voters to come to the polls in one of the five districts. If one or two of the Republican candidates be very popular, and the others not, while the Democratic candidates are evenly popular, the Republican voters might cast their 900,000 votes as follows:

Horace Greeley	400,000
Franz Sigel	370,000
John Jones	45,000
Simon Snow	27,000
John Bell	18,000
William Allen	9,000
John Hay	10,300
Susan B. Anthony	10,300
George Francis Train	10,400

To simplify the problem, suppose the Democrats cast their 675,000 votes evenly for seven candidates, giving each candidate 96,428 votes. Evidently, the minority party have elected seven out of the nine candidates, and on any question of principle or party the voice of the majority has been defeated. The practical question is, How much canvassing, expense, and trouble on the part of the managers of elections will be necessary to prevent these defeats of the popular will? In Mr. Bright's district in England, on his last election, so much pains had to be taken, on account of his popularity, to prevent all the voters throwing their votes on him and thereby losing the district to the party, that the work was overdone, and Mr. Bright ran so low on his ticket as to come very near being defeated. In our State, where only three are to be elected in one district, we are not apprehensive that any such difference in the relative popularity of the two candidates of the majority party, or any such scattering of the majority vote, will often occur as will elect two candidates of the minority party. Yet it is conceivable, and to prevent it will sometimes require a different kind of labor on the part of our politicians from any they are accustomed to.

But in New York City the election of nine candidates on the minority plan would throw everything into confusion. No trouble or pains that could be taken would prevent voting from running wild. There would probably be many cases like that which occurred there some twenty years ago, when a young man got his Masonic Lodge to vote for him for Chief Justice of the Superior Court, to fill a vacancy that ran only six weeks, and, as the city authorities had ordered no election, and no other candidate ran for the place, the enterprising youth took his seat and drew his salary. The system would break up existing party ties in city elections, and, instead of Democratic and Republican candidates, they would have Catholic and Protestant, free-school and eight-hour, Trades' Unions and independent, temperance and free-liquor, jobbery and anti-jobbery, gambling and anti-gambling, woman's rights, negro, dead-rabbit, and gutter-snipe candidates. In this heterogeneous medley the right and the truth might come out best; but, if nine candidates were running, we should hate to sit up at night till the returns were counted.

OUR FOREIGN CONSULS.

Mr. George M. Towle has contributed to one of the March magazines a sketch of the Consular system of the United States. We say "system," for want of a better word; but the term is a misnomer, since there is no system about the Consular representation of this country abroad. Quite as inappropriate is Mr. Towle's designation of it as "Our Consular Service," for there is very little "service" in an arrangement which appoints as the agents of the Government in foreign countries—investing them with the most important judicial, diplomatic, and commercial functions—men who have no qualifications for such office except that they helped to nominate somebody as member of Congress.

Mr. Towle has been a Consul himself, and has, we take it, been removed to make room for some striker and blower of a potential Congressman. At any rate, he describes, with a great deal of minuteness and with apparent sympathy, the cases of worthy and zealous Consuls thus displaced through the evil workings of the spoils' theory. He sums up the principal duties of the American Consul,—to adjust, as magistrate, the differences arising between American citizens within his bailiwick, particularly between seamen and their masters; to act as a customs officer of the Government in guarding against fraud in the exportation of dutiable goods to this country; to visa passports, keep track of commercial treaties, watch over the interests of American citizens and the American Government; in short, to represent in all ways, political and social, the dignity of the American Government at minor cities and ports. As such a representative, the American Consul should be looked up to with great respect by the community in which he is stationed, and treated by all local authorities as an official of equal consequence with the like representatives of Great Britain, Germany, and the other Great Powers, so called.

To discharge these duties and responsibilities rightly, it is also plain that the American Consul should possess certain qualifications of character and education, which qualifications should be an indispensable prerequisite to his appointment. These qualifications Mr. Towle sums up to be a good rudimentary English education; familiarity with maritime, commercial, and international law; acquaintance with the language of the country in which he serves, and, if possible, with French also; which acquirements are to be added to native prudence and sound judgment, honesty, politeness, and the other requirements of a good social reputation; and, finally, sufficient firmness and courage to combat faithfully the forces whose interests are antagonistic to those of his Government. Such qualifications are rigidly required of the representatives of European countries in a Consular capacity,—even Turkey, which we are accustomed to regard as a heathen, barbarous nation, being much more careful as to the fitness of her Consuls than America.

At Washington no questions are asked with a view to ascertain the qualifications of the candidate. A list of qualifications is printed in the Manual, and mention made of a Board of Examiners; but the testimony of those who have been put through the mill is, that this Board is a myth, and the list of qualifications a dead letter. At the State Department the only question asked is, "Who presses this appointment?" And the Senator or member who operates the pressure asks only, "What work has this man done for the party (to-wit: for me)?" And it is the answer to this that settles the job. Sometimes the Massachusetts delegation recommends a man on the strength of his actual merits. Perhaps he secures an appointment. The experience of such a Consul, after arriving at his post of duty, is described by the ex-Consul whom we have cited. His enthusiasm for his profession; his energetic study of the matters upon which he is called to administer; his zeal in ferreting out frauds in invoices, and in bringing to book the crafty ship Captains who would cheat their sailors out of their dues, etc., are dilated upon with tender feeling:

> This, however, is in the verdant spring-time of his Consular career. He learns as he advances * * * Gradually the fact dawns upon him that all his vigilance and care does not advance him a step in the estimation of his superiors. He sees Consuls who have been cited to him as examples of efficiency and official diligence suddenly removed, without notice or excuse; sees men assuming their places who cannot read or write correct English, who are, in their own localities, "bankrupt in name and fortune," whose manners betray a familiarity with bar-rooms and frontier towns, who are looked upon with wonder and disgust in the places to which they are accredited. He finds that a Consul, be he ever so excellent, who has no "political influence," is in constant danger of being ordered home, as if he were a boy, in disgrace; and that a Consul, be he ever so incompetent, be his manners ever so gross, be his accounts ever so behindhand, be he ever so often a truant from his post,—a Consul who *has* "political influence" may go on indefinitely, bringing odium upon the American name, and converting the Consular fees "to his own use," with his political head untouched and his security unmolested.

There are about nine hundred Consuls, Vice Consuls, Commercial Agents, etc., who report to the State Department, and a large number of others who, like Consul General Butler's customers in Consular Agencies in Egypt, do not report thus. Many of those offices are held by natives of the countries where they serve. Again; a considerable number of them are pure sinecures, as those of Moscow, where the fees collected are $9 annually and the salary paid $2,228; Brindisi, fees $2.50, salary $2,000; and Boulogne-sur-Mer, fees nothing, salary $1,500. The waste of revenue in this way, however, especially since the revision of the system by Secretary Seward, is not an evil by any means to be compared with the method of making appointments, which is characterized by all of the vices of the existing Civil Service. Unfortunately, the Curtis Commission did not see fit to recommend any new rules governing appointments in this branch of the service. The discretion to apply the principles of the reform to Consular appointments exists in the President, however, and General Grant has expressed a willingness to carry out those principles faithfully. We may look, therefore, for the speedy dismissal of Consul General Butler, and of some of the Western ignoramuses who have been sent abroad with Consular functions, as the first indication of an intention of the Executive, or of the State Department, to reform the system.

The Rival Routes to the Pacific.

The serious obstruction of trains on the Union Pacific Railroad, continuing with intervals throughout the whole of the present winter, has diverted a large portion of its travel to the old Panama route. Some passengers have returned to New York from points several hundred miles west of Omaha, and taken the steamer for Aspinwall and the old Pacific route. As the world had come to rely on the Union Pacific as the shorter and quicker route, the snow-blockade is not only revolutionizing the actual modes of transit across the continent, but is turning the attention of speculators and investors to the securities of the Northern Pacific and Texas Pacific routes. It is universally known that the Minnesota end of the Northern Pacific route is about as cold in winter as the unassisted human intellect is capable of conceiving. The thermometer ranges frequently at from 20 to 30 degrees below zero in parts of Minnesota, a long distance south of that line, and "ox" parties over the prairies freeze to death as frequently as ordinary sleighing parties in milder latitudes meet with an upset. It is true that, after the Northern Pacific route has entered the Rocky Mountain region, and is affected by the warm winds from the Pacific, this region seems to be wonderfully modified. Yet we have always felt a faint suspicion concerning those marvellous flowers that bloom in January on the banks of Nootka Sound, and the fruits that thrive and the grasses that wave in the valleys of Jay Cooke's paid-up pamphlets concerning the Northern Pacific Railway bonds. Very few persons have visited the Rocky Mountain section of this road, and very few even of those ever wintered there. Our knowledge of it is a little fabulous; but there is some reason for supposing that it is less liable to snow-storms than either the Central or Texas route. Doubtless, the grade of the Northern Pacific will average three or four thousand feet nearer the ocean level than that of the Union Pacific, and this altitude will make a marked difference, more than enough to offset the fact that it is several hundred miles farther north. Still, in view of what we know of the Eastern end of the Northern Pacific, a ride over it in February could not be balmy.

Opportunely, the Texas Pacific route is brought into notice, relieved of the incubus of Fremont, and brought under the practical energy of "Tom" Scott. If it fails now to go ahead, it will be the first train that did not move when it came under the efficient management of the Pennsylvania Company. The latter now controls not only the Texas Pacific, but several of its Eastern connections, and it is confidently stated that the practical work of building the road will be entered upon during the coming summer. The sale of its bonds has not been easy, and was made impossible for a time by the blunders of Fremont. Very little of its land west of Texas has any value. As a winter route, however, it will afford at least an equal chance with either of the others of keeping open our communication with the Pacific.

The Tichborne case still drags its slow length along. Fourteen days ago the Attorney General began his speech; for fourteen days he has been battering down the plaintiff's case and depreciating the plaintiff's bonds. When he turns aside for a moment from the main points at issue, it is only to playfully allude to the approaching trial of his adversary for perjury, and slander, and conspiracy, and various other unpleasant things, as soon as an honest, an intelligent, an English jury shall have awarded the estates to their present possessors, and spurned the pretended claims of a base-born butcher. The speech is, all in all, a terribly convincing one. The Attorney General has studied not only law but human nature, and his power over a jury is said to be wonderful. The bonds, on which the sinews of war and law were raised for the plaintiff, and which were redeemable, like those of the Confederacy, when the victory was won, are now quoted at one-tenth of their value when his case was closed. Still, there have been some curious revolutions of popular belief in regard to this trial already. It will not end for many a day yet, and it is quite within the bounds of probability that the stolid, dull-looking man, whom the brilliant Attorney General is now attacking with such vehemence, will, after all, be styled Sir Roger Tichborne.

One of the most important announcements in either science or literature for a long time is that of the "International Scientific Series." For the next year or two, a number of volumes are to be issued in America and England, and possibly on the Continent of Europe, simultaneously. They are to contain treatises on scientific topics, written for the many people of fair general education who have had no special scientific training. The volumes are to comprise about 300 pages each, and are not to cost more than [illegible] apiece. The American editor is Dr. E. L. Youmans. Among the books already announced are works by Huxley, Tyndall, Sir John Lubbock, Herbert Spencer, and a dozen more. One of the best features of the undertaking is, that it is to be wholly controlled by a Committee chosen by the authors represented. This Committee is to decide what books to publish and who to publish them, and will receive from the publishers, American as well as English, despite the non-existence of an international copyright law, a royalty on all sales. The enormous demand for the works of the charlatans who, under the pretence of popularizing science, have vulgarized it, shows the need for such a series as the International Scientific will be.

Lowell, Mass., has just witnessed a tragedy, which is a painful illustration of the recklessness of human life engendered by the countless shooting and stabbing affrays of the last few years. Two boys, Charles E. Kimball, aged 19, and Charles A. Watts, aged 16, were rivals in the affections of a young lady of that town. She chose to go home from church last Sunday evening with the elder of her admirers. Thereupon the discarded juvenile got a pistol, and ambushed himself near the residence of the perfidious fair. When Kimball came out, Watts, with mingled brutality and cowardice, shot him. The ball passed through his wrist and right lung. There is just a possibility of his living, and his would-be murderer is now in jail waiting the result of his crime. He probably imagined himself a hero last Sunday evening. By the time he has cried himself to sleep a few more nights, it is possible that a faint idea of his innate scoundrelism may dawn upon his mind. The haunting desire to attract attention has more than once caused weak-brained boys and girls to commit suicide; but it would be hard to find a parallel for this case of wilful murder. Wholesome severity of punishment will have a powerful tendency to prevent any imitation of it hereafter.

We noticed, yesterday, some curious statistics concerning the steady decrease in the size of American families. Anxious persons, who may have inferred from the alleged fact the speedy decline of the United States, may calm their fears. The statement applies equally well to other countries. According to John Stuart Mill, there has been a steady decrease, since 1821, in the number of children born to each one thousand women, both in France and in England. It is especially noteworthy that this has been the case in England, where wealth has been accumulating so abundantly in both the middle and the upper classes. Increase in the property of a nation has almost always been followed by an increase in the number of its children, but during the last half-century the rule has not held good.

PERSONAL.

Brigham Young is reported in failing health. He was born in Whittingham, Vt., June 1, 1801. He first announced himself a convert to Mormonism in 1832, and was ordained an Elder at Kirtland, O. He was made by Joseph Smith one of the Twelve Apostles, and succeeded the Prophet in the Presidency in 1844, removing to Salt Lake in 1847.

—Robert C. and Angus McPherson, who left Buffalo, three years since, to try their luck in the oil regions, now own 200 acres of oil territory, 20 acres of which are on the famous Black Farm, and 20 more on the Robinson. For the wells on these farms they have refused $200,000, and are now working 13 wells, which yield 400 barrels daily.

—A young man in Vermont was much addicted to reading in bed by the light of a kerosene lamp, and persisted in the habit notwithstanding the advice of his friends and the warnings of the terrible accidents which occur almost daily. On retiring one evening recently, it appears that he set the lamp too near the edge of the bed. As he did not come down to breakfast next morning his mother became anxious, and rapped on his chamber door. Receiving no answer she entered the room, when her worst fears were realised. During the night the lamp had tipped over upon the bed and completely ruined a patchwork quilt made by her when only eleven weeks old. The only article on the bed unharmed was her drowsy son.

—The Savannah (Ga.) *News* of Feb. 9, has the following: "Last evening, while Dr. Stone, the Deputy Collector of Customs for this port, was escorting the wife of Captain Colesberry, of the revenue cutter Nansemond, to the wharf where the steamer San Antonio was lying, on which vessel the lady was about to take passage for Brunswick, he fell into the river. Mrs. Colesberry, with great presence of mind, reached over the edge of the wharf, and, the tide being high, succeeded in grasping Dr. Stone by the hand, at the same time giving the alarm and attracting the attention of Mr. Henry Maxwell, the engineer of the San Antonio, who promptly came to the rescue and assisted in getting Dr. Stone out of the treacherous river. To the cool and intrepid conduct of the lady the rescued gentleman probably owes his life, he having the use of but one arm."

—A Kentucky lady, Miss Mary Brannin, has bought one of the finest plantations in Louisiana, on the New Orleans & Opelousas Railroad, near Vermilionville.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* says: "*La Espona*, a Havana paper, announces that our fellow-townsman, Mr. Paul Morphy, the great chess player, has gone to St. Louis to play a game of chess, in which the prize is to be ten thousand dollars, and he is to play blindfolded. This will be news to Mr. Morphy, we presume; or, if he knows it, he has managed to keep it a profound secret. This reminds us of the many attempts made here since the war to re-establish the Chess Club which, in the olden time, when Paul Morphy was in his prime, attracted so many players to the club rooms, on Canal street, and exerted so much attention in the chess circles of the civilized world. There was either, however, not life enough in the individual members, or a sufficient membership, to sustain these *post bellum* efforts."

—The gypsum block from which the Cardiff Giant was carved has proved the corner-stone of a very comfortable fortune for the inventor of that celebrated fraud. Mr. Ball, the originator of the hideous statue, is now building a large brick block for business houses in Binghamton from the proceeds of his experiment upon public credulity.

—In Washington, on Saturday, the Rev. Dr. William Hamilton, while on his way to a street car, fell heavily on his back, his feet apparently slipping on the ice, and died a short time thereafter from, it is supposed, the shock to his nervous system thus produced. Deceased was 74 years of age. At the end of fifty years as travelling minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, he received the appointment to a clerkship in the Patent Office, and was on his way thither when he fell. He was father-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Tiffany.

—Mr. John McPhillips, a blacksmith of Montgomery, Miss., committed suicide last week by placing the stock of a loaded gun in his fire, taking the muzzle in his mouth, and blowing the fire with the bellows until the gun went off.

—Strakosch has invested in some of Louis Napoleon's goods, which have been sold off very cheaply in Paris. He has one of the carriages on exhibition in New York.

—Louis Papanti, an Italian music teacher at New Haven, was waked up on Sunday morning by his crazy wife, who threw a saucepanful of scalding water in his face, and then pounded him vigorously. Four children were in the room with Papanti, and, ordering them to shout for help, he seized the maniac and held her until the neighbors came. Papanti's forehead, neck, right shoulder, and hand were terribly scalded, the skin coming off in large pieces. The right eye is also injured, but, as he slept with his right hand over his face, the other eye and a portion of his face escaped. Mrs. Papanti will be sent to the Insane Asylum, and her children will be cared for at some charitable institution.

—"Perley" writes to the Boston *Journal* from Washington: "Last fall a society of strong-minded females undertook to reform the social evil here, and among other penitent converts was the keeper of a notorious resort, who closed her establishment and was exhibited as a specimen of the good work. She has now brought a suit against the 'Woman's Club' to recover the arrearages on her promised salary of $75 per month until she had been provided with a place in the Treasury, which, of course, she has never obtained."

—Miss S. J. Williams, who has been elected City Physician by the Common Council of Springfield, Mass., is a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary, of the class of 1868, and has since studied at the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, and at two of the hospitals in this city, and was one of the lady students who were ill-treated by the Philadelphia students and medical faculty, two years ago.

—Elizabeth Avery Merriwether has commenced publishing the *Weekly Tablet* at Memphis. In her leader she terms writers of the North "Northmen," and appeals to Southern authors to rally to her support. The first issue contains two articles, one by Theodore Tilton, and the other by Isabella Hooker. The terms of the *Tablet* are $2.00 to men, $1.50 to women, and 75 cents to wives with drunken husbands.

—When the story of the great Black Friday bubble is rewritten, the death of George VanEck, who lately poisoned himself at the Hoffman House, New York, must be charged to the account of the stock brokers. Mr. VanEck had lost $40,000 in the collapse, the sole remnant of a large English property, and from that day sank rapidly to his suicide.

—There is a most extraordinary woman in Rutland, Vt. She has had rather a remarkable experience for a person only 25 years of age; for she has followed to the tomb two husbands, has been divorced from No. 3, and is now living with No. 4. Fourteen children have been the result of this rather miscellaneous marrying; and as the dame is still in the prime of life, she can be married much more, and make further additions to the population of Vermont.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Report of the New York State Special Commissioners.

Systems of Various States Compared—The Results of Experience.

Failure Inseparable from the Existing New York System.

How It Is Proposed to Remedy the Evils.

Albany Correspondence of the New York Times.

Commissioners David A. Wells, Edwin Dodge, and George W. Cuyler have completed the draft of a code of laws for the assessment of taxes in the State of New York, which they were authorized to make under the act of the Legislature of May, 1871, with estimates of expenses and collection thereunder, and the report and code were laid before the Legislature to-day. The Commissioners, in their report, set forth the reasons of their recommendations; an analysis of the principles upon which the code has been founded; and a prospective exhibit of its method of working, as, notwithstanding the extensive circulation of the former report, a very large portion of the community has, as yet, no clear and definite comprehension of the nature of the reform proposed, and of the intimate relation which a system of taxation sustains to the growth and development of a State, and to the mutual interests, comfort, and happiness of each individual of its population.

THE PROBLEM INVOLVED.

The problem involved in any system of taxation is the raising of money from the people or property of a State or community, for defraying the expenditures incident to the maintenance of Government, and for the general organization and well-being of society. The command of revenue being furthermore absolutely essential to the existence of Government, the power of every complete sovereignty to compel contributions, or, as we term it, "to tax," is generally held to be unlimited, and only restricted against abuse by the fundamental structure of the Government itself.

LIMITATIONS OF THE TAXING PROCESS OF THE STATES.

The separate States of the Federal Union not being, however, absolutely sovereign, are limited in their exercise of the taxing power by certain conditions, expressed or implied, in the Constitution of the greater sovereignty, while, on the other hand, the exercise of the taxing power by the Federal Government in respect to distinctively State agencies, has been declared by the Federal Courts to be inconsistent with the principles upon which the federation of the States has been established. But above all Constitutional or other artificial restrictions, each state or community is virtually under the obligations of a higher law to establish and maintain a tax system within the range of its powers, which will insure justice or equality, certainty, efficiency and economy.

SYSTEMS OF STATES COMPARED.

The system of taxation existing in New York, in common with most of the other States, has been based and built up on the theory that the raising of revenue to meet public expenditures, according to the three recognized fundamental conditions of taxation—certainty, justice or equality, and economy—can be best accomplished by subjecting all property, real and personal, within the jurisdiction of the State, to ascertainment, valuation, and assessment. New York, however, by her Legislature and her Courts, has held, in accordance with what has seemed to these authorities to be the dictates of justice and common sense, that the visible, tangible property of her citizens, situated beyond her territory, is beyond her jurisdiction, and is, therefore, not liable to State assessment and taxation; and recognizing further the principle that an individual should be taxed on what he owns, and not what he owes, has allowed indebtedness in part to offset or diminish the valuation of assets. Massachusetts, on the other hand, claims the right, and practically exercises the power, to assess her citizens for not only so much of their property as is specifically within her limits and control, but also for so much as is undeniably beyond her territory, and therefore inferentially beyond her sovereignty and jurisdiction. The Tax laws of Massachusetts, furthermore, do not allow indebtedness to offset or diminish tangible property, consigned goods only excepted. In Pennsylvania the system of local taxation on personal property is either wholly exempt from taxation, or is taxed to so small an extent in comparison with New York and Massachusetts as to practically amount to exemption. We have, therefore, in the three States of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, the types or representatives of the various systems of local taxation as they exist in the United States.

RESULTS OF EXPERIENCE.

The results of the experience of these three systems may be fairly stated as follows: In Massachusetts, under her existing system, the revenue collected by taxation is larger in proportion to her population than in any other State, and the system is regarded as in the highest degree arbitrary and unequal, and, consequently, ineffectual. In Pennsylvania, real estate is not regarded as unduly burdened; rents in her large cities are comparatively low; while, under the inducements offered by liberal legislation, population and wealth are very rapidly increasing. In the case of New York, no one, either officials or citizens, is satisfied with the existing system or its administration; and so apparent, moreover, are its defects, that the necessity of reform is almost universally acknowledged. But the Commissioners, who have made the system a matter of special study and inquiry, go further, and unqualifiedly assert that, as it exists to-day, it is more imperfect in theory and defective in administration than almost any system that has existed, and that its longer recognition and continuance is alike prejudicial to the material interests of the State and the morality of its people.

ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK SYSTEM.

The property of New York, made subject to taxation, divides itself into two classes, real and personal.

Real Property—Embracing, according to the usual acceptance of the term, lands and buildings, being visible and tangible, presents no inherent difficulty in the way of ascertainment, valuation, and assessment. The New York system of taxation in respect to these objects might, therefore, be reasonably supposed to work with some degree of uniformity and equality; but so far from this being the case, it would be difficult, nay, probably impossible, to find any two contiguous towns, cities, or counties in the State in which the valuation of such property approximates in any degree to uniformity. So far as the Commissioners can ascertain, the range of valuation varies from 14 to 18 per cent of actual value as a minimum, to 68 per cent, in some exceptional cases, as a maximum, with a probable total average for the whole State of a rate not in excess of 40 per cent. The lowest valuations, furthermore, do not, as might be supposed, occur in the poorest and most sparsely settled counties of the State, but rather in the richest and most densely populated; and it is also curious to note that, comparing the real estate valuations of the several counties of the State in the years 1860 and 1870 with the census returns of their population at the same periods, it will be found that some counties which have increased their population and railroad facilities have decreased their valuations, while other counties which have actually diminished in population have increased their valuations. The increase in the assessed valuation of real property of the entire State for the ten years, from 1861 to 1870, inclusive, was 47½ per cent; but, deducting the valuations of New York and Kings Counties, the increase was only 8½ per cent, although the increase in the population of these two sections during the same period was not very unequal; the increase in New York and Kings Counties having been 269,722, and for the remainder of the State 232,302. Now, as the law of the State is clear and explicit that the valuations shall be uniform, it is evident that the law in this respect has become a dead letter and wholly inoperative.

Personal Property.—But the results which have attended the attempts to tax real property under the same system are infinitely more farcical and disgraceful. The evidence of this failure is most conclusive, and the reasons why, under the existing system, nothing but failure in respect to the taxing of this description of property can be anticipated, are of a character that admit of being readily understood and verified. Thus the total equalized valuation of all the property of the State of New York for the year 1871-2 is $2,076,454,000, of which but little more than one-fifth (21.48 per cent), or $445,918,000, was returned under the head of personal property. Another year's experience has led the Commissioners to this general conclusion, that the authorities of the State, under a law (professedly executed) requiring the assessment of all personal property at its full value, do not in fact succeed in assessing a proportion equal to 30 per cent of the recognized low valuation of the real estate, or more than 15 per cent of the real and true value of all such property immediately located within the State.

FAILURE INSEPARABLE FROM THE SYSTEM.

The reasons why nothing but failure in respect to the valuation and assessment of personal property under the existing system can be anticipated are in the main as follows: In the first place, much of the property termed "personal," and which under the system operative in New York and most of the States it is made obligatory on the assessors to value and assess, is incorporeal and invisible, easy of transfer and concealment, not admitting of valuation by comparison with any common standard, and the *situs* or locality for which for purposes of assessment involves some of the oldest, most controverted, and yet unsettled questions of law. Of such a character are all negotiable instruments, *i. e.*, National, State, municipal, and corporate bonds; written obligations of indebtedness on the part of individuals; book accounts, annuities, money at interest, cash on hand, and the like, the whole constituting by far the largest proportion of the so-called personal property of the country. It is obvious that the law contemplates the valuing and assessing of that which is invisible and incorporeal, which cannot be done without the fullest co-operation of the tax-payer himself. And in the case, also, of much of the so-called "personal property" that is visible and tangible, as furniture, books, works of art, jewelry, musical instruments, and the like, it is clear that its valuation with any approximation to fairness must be not only the work of time, but must require an amount of experience rarely in the possession of any one individual. [The report then reviews the various modes of overcoming these difficulties in ancient as well as in modern times.] But, supposing that the people of the State of New York were willing to inaugurate such inquisitorial, arbitrary, and pagan measures, of which, indeed, all the evidence is to the contrary, there are three questions which it is important to first take into consideration: First. Is an arbitrary, inquisitorial, illogical system of taxation in itself desirable? Second. Is such a system anywhere effective, or can it be made so? Third. Is there any way of collecting the revenue of the State with certainty, equality, and economy, without resorting to arbitrary or inquisitorial measures? The conclusion as to the first is that any attempt to tax without legal evidence is an act of usurpation or despotism, and the regulation of assessments by oaths are an absurdity. They argue at length to show that the present system is a violation of the principles of Constitutional Government and devoid of consistency and uniformity. The answer to the second question is an unqualified negative, and in support of their position submit, as evidence, the working of the inquisitorial and arbitrary system of Massachusetts. The taxing of property outside the limits of the State they characterize as brigandage. They also hold that the present system of taxation is incapable of execution and proceeds. The present law of New York requires the Assessors charged with its execution "to ascertain the taxable personal property of all taxable inhabitants of the town or ward, and the assessment must include all the taxable personal property owned by the persons assessed within the State; and further, a valuation of taxable property is only to be reached by deducting debts due from the personal property that is subject to taxation. Now, it is a fair question whether this law as it stands to-day upon the statute-book, is not in itself a nullity, for the reason that it requires an act to be done which from the very nature of the case it is impossible to do, and it is understood that some Assessors in the State take this view of the case. They allege that even if they have the power and capacity to find out, and examine, and appraise, or estimate all visible tangible personal property subject to taxation, and the tax-payer alone can know the amount of his debts, and therefore that no assessment can be made on an individual according to a fair construction of the language of the statute, unless the tax-payer will voluntarily report the amount of his invisible and intangible property, and also the amount of his debts. The law, however, does not compel or require the taxpayer to make any such report, nor does it authorize the Assessors to guess about taxable property that may have no existence, and about which they cannot have any certain knowledge or information. It is, therefore, worthy of consideration whether the law of New York, as it stands to-day, does not in great part defeat itself, and whether the Assessors are not fully justified in declining to act as guessers and clairvoyants in such matters as they cannot by any possibility know (ascertain,) and in abandoning all attempts to value and assess personal property of an invisible, intangible character. But whether the existing tax system of New York defeats itself or not, other influences, arising from causes over which the Assessors can have no control, have very effectually combined to render it practically inoperative. Thus, of the personal property of the whole country an amount equal to probably one-fifth, supposing the same to be all owned in the country, is represented by United States notes and securities, which are by law placed beyond the reach of State authorities for assessment and taxation. Under this head would be also included so much of personal property as is represented by "cash," in actual possession or on deposit, the same being like the bonds, a national instrumentality. Imported goods, wares and merchandise, in original packages, in possession of the merchant importer, also stand in the same category. The fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that no State can tax any instrumentality of the Federal Government—the power to tax involving the power to destroy—is now universally recognized and its legality acknowledged; but it is not so generally known that it has also been decided that the Federal Government cannot tax a State instrumentality, as, for example, in the special case decided, the income arising from the salary of a State office; and that Congress, some years since, acting under the advice of the Supreme Court, repealed so much of the Internal Revenue law as required the affixing of stamps to State processes, warrants, commissions, etc. But it would seem clear that what has been decided to be unlawful for the Federal Government to do in respect to the States, is equally and unquestionably unlawful for the States to do in respect to each other; as, for example, the taxing of the instrumentality or the borrowing power of one State by another State. And hence the Commissioners hold, in conformity with the opinions of some of the best legal authorities in the country, with whom they have conferred, that the bond of a State, issued for the purpose of raising money, or as an acknowledgement of its indebtedness, is not taxable by any authority other than the State which issues it. The report gives instances of personal property exempt from taxation, and adds that another door for the exemption of personal property from taxation in New York, one wide enough to admit all owners of such property to pass through, and one practically beyond the power of the State officials to close, will be found to have been opened during the past year by a decision of the State Courts, that not only is property invested in National securities exempted from all State cognizance and taxation, but that indebtedness created by the purchase or hypothecation of such securities, whether incurred in legitimate transactions, or avowedly for the purpose of evading taxation, may be used to offset a similar amount of other personal property, and thus withdraw the same from any control whatever by the State authorities for valuation and assessment. And here the questions present themselves. How can you devise a law to tax the incorporeal, invisible property of non-residents? How will you tax the owners of mortgages on real estate in New York, who reside in Pennsylvania and certain counties in New Jersey? How will you tax negotiable instruments, if owned by residents or non-residents, secured by property in New York, if the negotiable instruments are located out of the State, since the Court of Appeals has decided that New York cannot tax property having a *situs* or location beyond its jurisdiction? How can you tax the $1,000,000,000 of products and manufactures sent to New York annually from other States in the hands of consignors and agents, and now exempt from taxation? How can personal property be reached while debts are permitted to reduce assessment? What system can be introduced that will enable Assessors to see things which cannot be seen, or examine things that are intangible? And finally, in respect to so much of the personal property of the State as is visible, tangible, and clearly within the territory and jurisdiction of the State: How shall we deal with such of this property as by the laws of contiguous and competing States is free from taxation? Can we afford to put manufacturing industry, capital employed in improving real estate and in building, shipping engaged in commerce, bonds and mortgages and other evidences of debt, under disadvantages from which they can readily relieve themselves by simply moving across our borders? The report then takes up the effect of injudicious taxation on business development in throwing on certain interests the burden by exempting others, and presents the difficulties in the way of estimating visible personal property. It also argues that special taxes on non-resident traders are unconstitutional.

THE PROPOSED NEW SYSTEM.

In answer to the third question propounded above, the Commissioners present the code of a new system of local taxation, in respect to which they feel entire confidence that it will prove in every way remedial of the most serious of the evils experienced under the present system, allow of simple, effective, and economical administration, and in opposition to which no objection has as yet been presented which cannot be shown to have its origin either in a misconception of the views of the Commissioners, or, in a prejudice in favor of old ways and observances, simply because they are old and customary, and not because they have been founded on either justice or expediency. The main features of the proposed new system they state as follows:

First. Taxation of real estate, lands, and buildings, at a full and fair market valuation. The existing laws require this; but it is perfectly well understood that at present so much of this law as relates to valuation is a perfectly dead letter, and that in place of "full and just valuation," the valuation, as before shown, runs down as low, in some instances, as 15 or 20 per cent; and on the average for the whole State is not probably in excess of 40 per cent; and, furthermore, that every Assessor in the State, in annually certifying under oath that he has complied with the law, annually swears to that which he knows is untrue, and can only exculpate himself of moral as well as technical perjury, by the plea that his official acts deceive no one, and are understood to be a mere form, without meaning or significance. Now, it would seem clear that the first step in the way of reform of the existing tax system is to provide for the execution of this law; and the Commissioners in advance charge that no legislator or citizen can oppose or be indifferent to the adoption of measures calculated to bring about such a result without becoming thereby a party to fraud and a promoter to social immorality. They also recommend that the administration of the whole tax system of the State be placed under the charge of some supervising officer, intrusted with full powers, whose business would be to see that the laws, whatever they may be, are lived up to and enforced; and that he shall be especially required to prosecute, or cause to be prosecuted, any Assessor of the State who deliberately makes oath that he has complied with the provisions of the law, when the fact can be made evident that he has not done so.

Second. To tax moneyed corporations of the State in conformity with existing laws.

Third. A little reflection and an examination of the statistics of taxation will show that under the two heads above specified are included almost all of the property of the State now returned for assessment, and that what is not thus included is of a character very difficult, if not impossible, to fairly value and assess; and that the continued attempt, as now, to directly ascertain its value and assess it will be productive of very little revenue, and for reasons above presented must prove disastrous to the future development and prosperity of the State. The Commissioners therefore propose as a substitute for all such defective taxation, and as an equivalent for the present tax on individuals for personal property, to tax the occupier, be he owner or tenant, of any and every building used as a dwelling, or for any other purpose, on a valuation of three times the rental or rental value of the premises occupied; but not including, under such assessment, any land except such as the building stands on, or is essential for access thereto. All property not embraced under one of these provisions, as above stated, to be exempt from taxation. The general principles, irrespective of considerations of expediency, on which the Commissioners base the essential feature of their system, may be briefly presented as follows: The market value of real estate is always proportional to and independent of the amount of personal property, or rather productive capital, placed upon it or in its immediate vicinity. Land in itself has originally no value, as it cost nothing to any man to produce it. If there is no personal property or productive capital connected with it or reflected on it, it will not sell in the market, or only at a nominal value. If by chance any buildings should be connected with such land, they will possess no rental value. Only as personal property or productive capital is brought in connection with real estate does it value become appreciable and augment. Applying practically to New York the proposed system for taxing personal property through buildings or rentals as its representative, we should find that the aggregate of taxation would be the lowest in the most sparsely settled agricultural districts of the State. Property here is mainly in land, and the value of the buildings is generally much less than the value of the land with which they are connected. As we leave the sparsely settled agricultural districts, and rise through the more densely populated portions of the State, from the villages to the towns, from the towns to the cities, and from the cities to the great Metropolis of the continent, we shall find that the value of land, of buildings, and the aggregate of taxable valuation, will increase, as the amount and accumulation of personal property increases, until land and buildings attain the greatest market and tax valuation in Wall street, Broadway, and Fifth avenue, where the accumulation of personal property is the greatest. It is also to be observed that, starting at the bottom of the scale, with the value of land greatly in excess of the value of the buildings connected with the land, that this difference, as we progress upward through the more densely populated districts, gradually diminishes, until, as is the case very frequently in the cities, the value of the building greatly exceeds the value of the land on which it is situated. And yet, while under the proposed system the agricultural districts would, as now, pay the smallest proportion of the aggregate taxes, and the villages and cities, as now, also the largest, there would be no injustice, but, on the contrary, one uniform, equitable rule of valuation and assessment.

The report then proceeds to show that the proposed system is a correct standard of the measurement of personal property in different locations, and to illustrate it in the following manner: Let us suppose a piece of occupied real estate worth $10,000 to be presented for taxation in the country and in the city, respectively. In the country the assessment under the proposed system would be as follows:

Farm and farm buildings, valued at	$10,000
Value of building and lot, $2,000.	
Rental of buildings, at 10 per cent, $200.	
Three times rental as equivalent to personal property	600
Total valuation for assessment	$10,600

On the other hand, in the city, the assessment would be as follows:

City store and lot, valued at	$10,000
Value of building and lot, $10,000.	
Rental of building, at 10 per cent $1,000.	
Three times rental as equivalent to personal property	3,000
Total valuation for assessment	$13,000

The remainder of the report is devoted to the subject of exemption, and speaks thus toward the end: The purchasers of United States bonds which are nominally exempt from taxation, are in effect taxed, and uniformly taxed in the high price which they are obliged to pay for these securities by reason of their exemption from taxation. It is not only a sound principle of political economy that a tax upon money at an interest is simply a tax upon the borrowing price of the borrower, causing increased rate of interest, or a reduced price to be obtained for the obligation given. The Supreme Court of the United States, through Chief Justice Marshall, held that "a tax on Government stock is a tax on the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States." If, therefore, we except the borrower from taxation in the form of a decreased rate of interest, grant him no special exemption or advantage, for his property, which is covered by the debt, has already, in other forms, been taxed, and the exemption will diffuse itself in the form of lower rate of interest, which will be the means of producing a higher price of labor, land, and personal property, until the exemption is completely diffused.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after the late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, in the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make merit and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are, we trust, acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon the subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced the building our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

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STATE LEGIS[...]

Record of Yester[...] ings in the [...] eral Ass[...]

The Mayor's Bill [...] Third Time in [...]

House Debate [...] Eminent D[...]

Nelson's Compromis[...] the Bill Ordered [...] Re[...]

Passage of the S[...] versity Appropr[...] the Se[...]

Penitentiary Cr[...] moval of [...]

A Railroad B[...] Bill Introduced [...] nesota Leg[...]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Mayor's Bill Passed for the Third Time in the House.

House Debate Resumed on the Eminent Domain Bill.

Nelsen's Compromise Adopted and the Bill Ordered to a Third Reading.

Passage of the Southern Normal University Appropriation Bill in the Senate.

Penitentiary Creditors' Bill---Removal of County Seats.

Railroad Bonds' Adjustment Bill Introduced in the Minnesota Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 20.—The Mayor's bill was finally passed by the House in spite of a quiet but earnest and bitter opposition of some of the Cook County members, who dared not openly attack the bill, but who went from representative to representative expressing their dislike of it in their seats that it was of dangerous example. Locality, their credit in the House has sunk so low that no one trusted them, and they did not muster a solitary vote. At the last moment two or three made a despairing effort to get up prejudice against this measure, but were to-day left to themselves. One voted against it openly and the other passively by not voting at all.

REASSESSMENT BILL.

The bill for the reassessment of Cook County was to-day reported back from the Judiciary Committee with several amendments. It may come up for consideration by the close of the week.

QUINCY STREET BILL.

Jewett was to-day referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Woodard did not seem to favor it, but was taking from the Chairman the bill to that effect in it. This bill provides that where the United States has obtained any tract through which a street may run, such street shall be opened and the title become vested in the United States as owner of abutting property. No provision is made for compensating the city whose property is thus taken. The bill will doubtless pass the Senate.

BILL TO AMEND THE CHICAGO CITY CHARTER.

Mr. Dore introduced a bill to-day, a peculiarly worthless and unconstitutional bill to so amend the charter of Chicago as to allow the Common Council to levy the pay of Aldermen and other officers, and the repealing of present charter provisions fixing salaries.

COUNTY SEAT BILL.

Took up the time of the Senate in the afternoon.

THE EMINENT DOMAIN BILL

was again resumed in the House, and was considered in the House, and not in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Nelson's compromise substitute was adopted. The Senate bill by a close vote of 75 to 74, showing that there is no such eagerness to accept this compromise. It was slightly amended, and on the third reading by a vote of 97 to 52, which indicates that it can pass in a full house, but only then.

REFORM SCHOOL BILL.

On motion of Senator Fuller, the bill for the transfer of the children from the Chicago to the Public Reform School was taken from the table, and, after a short talk, it was sent to the Committee on Reformatory Institutions, of which Senator Shrevell is Chairman. He will report it back at an early day with the necessary amendments.

PENITENTIARY CREDITORS' BILL.

The Senate, being quite free this morning, the bill to pay the Penitentiary creditors was passed, with an emergency clause, and sent to the House.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Another attempt was made in the House to get rid of the Committee of the Whole, but it inevitably failed.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 20.

The Senate met at 10 a. m.

Absent—Anderson, Bishop, Boyd (sick), Early (sick), Epler, Graham (sick), Little (sick), Nickum (sickness in family, Williams.

RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS.

Mr. HUNTER introduced a bill to incorporate churches and societies organized for religious purposes. Referred.

NORMAL SCHOOL BILL.

Mr. FULLER called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to transfer the boys from the Chicago Reform School to the State Reform School at Pontiac, was passed, which motion was to-day recommitted to the Committee on Reformatory Institutions.

GOVERNOR'S CONTINGENT FUND.

Mr. CRAWFORD, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to provide the Governor with a contingent fund, recommending its passage.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

Mr. CRAWFORD introduced a bill making appropriations for the expenses of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, and the necessary expenses of the Government, not already made.

PENITENTIARY CREDITORS' BILL.

Mr. JEWETT, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back Senate bill 416, relating to the payment of where the original assessment roll has been lost or destroyed, as a substitute for Senate bill 302, with amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill ordered to be printed.

SALE PAUPERS' BILL.

Senate bill 391, to allow convicts in the Penitentiary credit in diminution of their sentences, having restored to citizenship upon certain conditions, was passed,—yeas, 36; nays, 0.

Senate bill 396, to provide the number of employés of the General Assembly, and to fix the pay of the same, was passed—yeas, 36; nays, 0.

Senate bill 404, to provide for keeping accounts of public institutions owned, controlled, or aided by the State, including State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies; for punishment for neglect of duty, and for filing certain papers upon retirement from office, was passed—yeas, 37; nays, 0.

QUINCY STREET BILL.

Senate bill 430, to amend the act ceding jurisdiction of lands to the United States for public purposes, was read a second time. The bill provides for vacating streets and alleys in certain cases.

Mr. WOODARD moved to refer to the Committee on Judiciary, which Mr. Jewett opposed as unnecessary.

Mr. WOODARD stated that the Common Council was vested with the power of vacating streets and alleys, and that the bill virtually took that power out of the hands of that body. He moved upon the dissatisfaction existing regarding the location of the Custom House. The bill was finally a quiet assessment of that question.

Mr. DORE said that he was surprised at the position of his colleague. The West Side, which Mr. Woodard represented, was somewhat affected with jealousy, and was grieved that they could not take advantage of the turned out South and North Side.

Mr. JEWETT withdrew his objections, and the bill was referred.

REFORM SCHOOL BILL.

Mr. STREVELL, from the Committee on Reformatory Institutions, reported back the bill relating to the transfer of the boys in the Chicago Reform School to the Reform School at Pontiac, with an amendment providing that juvenile offenders in Cook County may be sentenced to that school, the same as other counties.

Considerable discussion ensued, resulting in ordering the bill to a third reading.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COUNTY SEAT BILL.

The special order, the County Seat bill, was taken up.

Mr. EDSALL offered an amendment providing that when an election is contested, and it appears that there were legal voters who did not vote, the number should be added to those voting, in order to determine the number of voters, depending upon constitutional grounds.

Mr. EPLER argued against the amendment, preferring, rather, to strike Section 12, which provides that the number of the legal votes cast at any county seat election should be taken as the number of legal voters of the county at that time.

Mr. HUNTER argued in favor of the amendment. County seats should not be moved without every legal voter in the county having a vote in the matter. The bill, as it now stands, will open up a door to greater corruption than any bill ever passed by the General Assembly, and charged that the bill was gotten up in some parties.

Mr. LANING said that if it was the intention to defeat the bill, Mr. Edsall's amendment was unnecessary, but that the vote would be brought out, as his experience was that such elections more votes were cast than there were inhabitants.

Mr. WASHBURN was of the opinion that the Constitution provided restrictions enough, and that it was not good policy for the Legislature to add additional restrictions.

Mr. WILKINSON argued in favor of the amendment, deeming it in accordance with the strict letter of the Constitution.

Mr. EPLER repeated his opinion that the amendment was calculated to defeat the bill, inasmuch as it provided for endless litigation.

Mr. HOLCOMB was of opinion that the amendment was not needed; that Constitutional arguments did not coincide, so near with that instrument as the bill did itself.

Mr. KERR said that there never had been a county seat election at which numerous frauds had not been committed, and it would be safe to say that it would always be so. It was encouraging a positive wrong that county seats should be removed without a majority vote of all the legal voters of the county.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 17; nays, 19.

Mr. WILKINSON offered an amendment striking out forty days as the least time in which a petition for removal can be filed, and insert sixty.

Mr. LANING said the effect of the amendment would be to postpone an election one year from next November, the bill having been framed to allow an election, if deemed necessary, in the next November. Being modified to read 90 days, it was adopted.

Adjourned, to 1:30 p. m., continuing the special order to to-morrow.

EVENING SESSION.

READING OF BILLS.

Several Senate bills were read a second time.

INSURANCE BILLS.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill relating to mutual insurance companies. Referred.

Mr. HOLCOMB, from the Committee on Insurance, reported back the bill relating to township insurance companies, with a substitute.

Mr. RAYMOND—Farmers.

Mr. CRAWFORD introduced a bill to provide for the necessary revenue for State purposes; also to levy taxes, concerning pardons, commutations, and reprieves.

QUINCY STREET BILL.

Mr. JEWETT, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the Senate bill to amend the act ceding jurisdiction in certain cases to the United States to vacate streets and alleys.

Mr. WOODARD moved to make it the special order for next Thursday.

Mr. DORE deprecated the introduction of Chicago dissensions in the Senate. They were had enough at home. He hoped that the motion, introduced only to delay the bill, would not prevail.

Mr. CARTER said that after a great deal of trouble a site for the Post Office had been obtained. The matter was not one of mere "Chicago importance," but concerned the whole State, the nation, in fact. Dissatisfied parties wanted it in another spot. Decidedly it was the "spot" for the more valuable." He denied that there was any thing connected with the matter.

Mr. DORE wished to withdraw his second to the motion.

The CHAIR (Edsall) ruled that he could not do so.

Mr. WOODARD said the Common Council had ample authority to vacate streets and alleys. He want it was understood that the Post Office was to be located upon the old site; that there was no ring connected with the location was more than he cared to say. The location selected cost more money than one just as good for the purpose nearer the centre of population, upon a bridge street, would have. He asked that action be stayed until the delegation at Washington could be heard from, the believed that he had every man on the West Side in this matter. The very fact that there was hostile exhibited in this matter threw suspicion upon the whole matter.

Mr. DORE wanted the matter settled. This lagging in of home differences was disgraceful. It made no difference what site was selected. The Bill was a necessity anyhow.

Mr. HOLCOMB wanted the matter postponed until it could be ascertained whether or not the bill was special in its character.

The question to postpone prevailed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. EDDY, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the bill concerning tender, with an amendment. Concurred in.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the same Committee, reported back the bill relating to real estate conveyed to and vested in the State; also a bill to make the certificate of a Register and Receiver of the Land Office *prima facie* evidence, with a substitute.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ELECTION BILL.

The consideration of the Election bill was resumed, and concluded, and ordered to a third reading. An amendment was adopted, providing for the election of a member of the Board of Equalization from each Congressional District.

OTTAWA COURT HOUSE BILL.

The bill making appropriation for the Court House at Ottawa and Mt. Vernon was made the special order for to-morrow.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented by the citizens of Grundy and La Salle counties praying a limitation of the rates of interest on money, the present law being insufficient, and the passage of such a law as may make usury unprofitable, if not impossible. They also pray that deductions be allowed in listing personal property and that assessors be required to administer oaths.

Certain citizens of Rock Island County also petitioned for similar deductions.

NEW RULE.

Mr. TURNER offered a resolution, which was adopted, cutting off the introduction of bills except from standing committees.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

The House took up the House bill to enable associations of persons to raise funds, to be loaned only among the members, for building homesteads. It was so amended as to reduce the value of the shares of stock from $200 to $100, and was ordered to a third reading.

PRINTING BILL.

The Printing bill was made a special order for Friday.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE RUSHANGED.

Mr. BRETHERTON offered a new rule, abolishing the Committee of the Whole, except for the last six days of the session.

Mr. HAINES moved to postpone till the 1st of March, and it was so ordered.

COURT TERMS.

Mr. BARNES wanted the bill to fix the time of holding Court in the First Judicial Circuit passed.

Colonel TURNER thought it time to go on with some general business, and let special bills alone.

The motion failed.

REASSESSMENT BILL.

Mr. BARR moved to take up the bill for the reassessment of the Cook County taxes for 1871.

The motion failed.

The bill was made a special order for to-morrow morning.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Corporations reported various bills relative to bridge companies, and the extension of time for building bridges across the Mississippi, with amendments, which were adopted.

MAYOR'S BILL.

House bills on third reading were taken up.

The Mayor's bill was taken up.

Messrs. BRAYTON and HUMPHREY denied that it allowed the Mayor to remove the Board of Police.

The bill was passed—yeas, 93; nays, Messrs. Edgcomb, Humphrey, Morse, Rivese Rogers, of Piatt, and Stewart.

Mr. Brayton was present, but did not vote.

The bill to prohibit the use of jails as calaboose was passed—yeas, 102; nays, 1.

A couple of bills were passed repealing two special laws passed in 1867 relating to Randolph County.

The bill to fix the time of holding Court in the Twenty-eighth Judicial Court was taken up.

Mr. SHERRILL spoke in opposition, and Mr. ARMSTRONG defended the bill, which was lost—yeas, 30; nays, 50—no quorum voting.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. CUMMINGS introduced a bill to authorize municipal corporations to transfer donations hitherto made to one railroad to another.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced a bill for the disposition of money in the hands of the State Treasurer belonging to counties and municipalities.

Mr. BRAYTON introduced a bill to amend the act supplemental to the act to reduce the charter of the city of Chicago into one act, providing that the Common Council may fix the salaries of Mayor, members of the Board of Public Works, &c.

THE GARNISHMENT BILL.

The Senate amendment to the Garnishment bill was adopted.

THE EMINENT DOMAIN BILL

was again taken up in the House, the question being on Mr. Nelson's substitute for the Senate bill.

Mr. ROOT opposed it, favoring the machinery in the Senate bill. Let them take the Senate bill, and so amend it as to leave out beauties. Moreover, Nelson's bill provided only for taking land and not for obtaining redress for damages.

Nelson's substitute was adopted,—yeas, 89; nays, 54, as follows:

YEAS.			
Armstrong,	Hundley,	Rafe,	
Barrett,	Jeffris,	Reinhardt,	
Barrett,	Johnston,	Rich,	
Beeson,	Kagay,	Riggs,	
Bennett,	Kelly,	Rose,	
Buraside,	King (Jersey),	Rodgers (Madison	
Cahill,	Knolos,	Rodgers (Piatt),	
Canal (Morgan),	Langston,	Ross,	
Cofer,	Mayo,	Ryan,	
Collins,	McElvain,	Sanford,	
Crouch,	Merritt,	Shaw,	
Cummings,	Miller (Madison),	Shelton (Warren),	
Dudelle,	Miller (St. Clair),	Sherrill,	
Edgcomb,	Morrill,	Springer,	
Fogarty,	Morrison (Cook),	Taylor,	
Gaines,	Morse,	Trimble,	
Gast,	Musselman,	Wakely,	
Gillham,	Nelson,	Williams,	
Haines,	Olson,	Mr. Speaker.	
Hildrup,	Pritchard,		

NAYS.			
Adams,	Foss,	Price,	
Brayton,	Frye,	Rainsberg,	
Brown (Massac),	Galloway,	Rice (Peoria),	
Brydon,	Goodell,	Richardson,	
Carpenter,	Hall,	Rogers,	
Casey (Jefferson),	Headrick,	Root,	
Casey (Shelby),	Hunter,	Sheldon (Cham.),	
Chandler,	Kenney,	Short,	
Curtis,	Kerr,	Strong,	
Derrickson,	King (Cook),	Sweet,	
Dixon,	Lafflier,	Thompson,	
Dodge,	Mcdonnell,	Turner,	
Eichelberger,	Miles (Kane),	Vennum,	
Wright,	Mitchell,	Wells,	
Easter,	Morris,	White,	
Egan,	Oglesby,	Wilson,	
Egan,	Pixley,	Wright,	

Mr. COPER offered a number of amendments to the bill, some of them relating to the ascertainment of damages.

Mr. MILLER (Kane) moved the previous question on the amendments, and the bill was agreed to. Some were adopted, and others, relating to damages, were defeated. It was ordered to a third reading,—yeas, 89; nays, 55,—as follows:

YEAS.			
Armstrong,	Haines,	Rafe,	
Barrett,	Hawes,	Reinhardt,	
Beeson,	Hay,	Rich,	
Berry,	Hundley,	Rice (Sangamon),	
Bird,	Hunter,	Rigg,	
Bradley,	Jeffris,	Rose,	
Braden,	Johnson,	Rodgers (McH'y),	
Burnside,	Kagay,	Rodgers (Piatt),	
Carlin,	Kelly,	Ross,	
Carpenter,	King (Jersey),	Ryan,	
Canal (Morgan),	Knolos,	Sanford,	
Cofer,	Langston,	Shaw,	
Collins,	Mayo,	Shelton (Warren),	
Cummings,	Merritt,	Springer,	
Dudelle,	Miller (Madison),	Strong,	
Edgcomb,	Miller (St. Clair),	Taylor,	
Fogarty,	Morrill,	Trimble,	
Gaines,	Morrison (Cook),	Vennum,	
Gast,	Morse,	Wakely,	
Gillham,	Musselman,	Williams,	
Goodell,	Nelson,	Wright,	
Hall,	Olson,	Mr. Speaker.	
	Pritchard,		

NAYS.			
Adams,	Foss,	Price,	
Brayton,	Frye,	Rice (Peoria),	
Brown (Massac),	Galloway,	Richardson,	
Brydon,	Hall,	Rogers,	
Carpenter,	Headrick,	Root,	
Casey (Jefferson),	Humphrey,	Sheldon (Cham.),	
Casey (Shelby),	Hunter,	Short,	
Chandler,	Kenney,	Strong,	
Curtis,	Kerr,	Sweet,	
Derrickson,	King (Cook),	Thompson,	
Dixon,	Lafflier,	Turner,	
Dodge,	Mcdonnell,	Vennum,	
Eichelberger,	Miles (Kane),	Wells,	
Wright,	Mitchell,	White,	
Easter,	Morris,	Wilson,	
Egan,	Oglesby

FOREIGN.

Letter from Gladstone on the Subject of the Washington Treaty.

Excitement in Paris Over the Last Bonapartist Conspiracy.

Rumored Papal Decree Convoking the Ecumenical Council.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The following is a cable-despatch to the *World*:

"LONDON, Feb. 19.—In reply to the letter of inquiry addressed to him by me, Mr. Gladstone has written a long letter explaining, in an extremely amicable manner, the present position of Her Majesty's Government concerning the Treaty of Washington, and denying the utterance of the offensive passages in his recent speeches in the House of Commons, as has been erroneously reported. In order to allay public excitement in England, I have furnished copies of Mr. Gladstone's letter to the press of London. It is now published in every journal of the kingdom, causing a profound sensation. In the House of Commons, this evening, Bouverie asked Gladstone if the letter addressed to the correspondent of the *World* was genuine, when Gladstone replied: 'Yes; it is a reply to a letter asking explanations concerning my speech.'"

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A resolution to censure the ministry for the appointment of Robert Collier to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was rejected in the House of Commons last night, by a vote of 288 against 241.

The *Times* says the companies operating the existing cables between Europe and America have agreed on a basis whereby a French company will proceed to lay another cable. The article hints that a modification of the present tariff on cable despatches may be expected.

The coroner's jury in the case of the killing of American named Minor by a workingman, proves to have been a mistake. It appears that Minor himself was the murderer. He was formerly a surgeon in the United States army. It is believed that Minor is insane.

Mr. J. Nunn, United States Vice Consul-General at London, will attend the trial of the prisoner, and see that his interests are properly protected.

The workmen in the employ of Bass & Co., and Alsop & Sons, the well-known brewers, have struck for wages.

It is reported that Viscount Lonlek, who was Governor-General of Canada from 1861 to 1868, will succeed Viscount Monck as British representative to the Dominion.

Consternation prevails in Madrid, owing to the assassination of Earl Mayo.

A Court Circular announces that the Prince of Wales intends to go to Scarborough to recruit. It also gives some particulars as to the order of the royal procession on the 27th inst.

The journeymen in the ship-yards of Jarrow-on-Tyne, to the number of 4,000, have struck work.

The Duke of Marlborough is dead.

The *Times* to-day, in an article on the Alabama claims question, says: "Our relations with the United States are simple enough. Nothing remains to lessen the authority of our Government." The *Times* hopes, though faintly, that the American Cabinet will yield to the force of reason.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Premier Gladstone replied to the inquiry as to whether the American answer to the Alabama claims was received. He admitted that a few copies reached England in December, but nearly all were destroyed by the agents of the Diplomatic Corps and Arbitrators themselves. It was only in the vicinity of the 1st of February that the answer was supplied with the Documents. When he first saw the case, he thought it was an able argument in regard to the Alabama claims, but not so strong as first supposed. He will be able to be on: in a short time.

IOWA.

Completion of the Great Iowa Bridge of the Union Pacific Railroad at Council Bluffs.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Feb. 20.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon the last piece of iron of the last span of the great Missouri River bridge at this point was fastened in its place, and the work of removing the false work supporting the span during its raising was commenced. Much of the permanent track-way on the bridge has also been completed, and the balance is being placed with commendable energy. It has been the intention of Mr. Sickles to have the bridge ready for the crossing of Union Pacific passenger and freight trains on the 25th inst., and it may yet be so ready, although the severe cold weather has delayed the completion of the long embankment leading to the bridge, and a portion of it is now some six feet below grade. To overcome this, trestle-work is being erected on the embankment and is nearly ready to receive the iron. A large amount of freight, some 350 cars, will be in readiness for transit when the bridge is ready. Serious apprehensions were felt that the temporary trestle-work would not stand until the Great Bridge could be completed, and the amount of freight to be crossed daily is so much that no delay could be permitted; but there is no longer any danger, and in reality the great work will be of service before suitable preparations are made by the connecting lines for the transaction of business. For the present the cars and trains of the Eastern and Southern lines will be spread out on the beautiful grounds of the Union Pacific Company in the shape of a fan, connecting at the east approach of the bridge, and the cars and freights of the Union Pacific distributed among them as may be best for a speedy transfer of the valuable merchandise to be hereexchanged between the East and the West.

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Mails are received here complete from New York and from St. Louis and Chicago, Jan. 30.

The bark Sapphire, of San Francisco, has been lost on Main Island. Captain Hipson and some seamen were drowned.

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The resolutions will endorse the National and State Administrations as well as the Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress.

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Wisconsin Dairymen's Association.

WATERTOWN, Feb. 20.—The Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association held a meeting on the 16th inst., at the Linden House, in this city. Chester Hazen, of Lasalle, Fond du Lac County, was chosen President; H. F. Donaldson, of Watertown, Waukesha County, and H. Drake, of Lake Mills, Jefferson County, Vice Presidents; W. E. Hoard, editor of the *Jefferson County Union*, Lake Mills, was chosen Secretary, and W. S. Mitford, Jefferson, Treasurer. It was decided upon by the Association to establish, the coming season, semi-monthly market reports of Watertown for the sale of dairy products.

DIED.

MILLER—Feb. 19, 1872, at his late residence, 61 Park av., city, Hiram Miller, in his 74th year.

Funeral from the residence, on Wednesday, Feb. 21, at 11 a. m., and by cars to Rosehill.

HEWETT—Feb. 20th, Mrs. Ann Maxwell, aged 60 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 769 Fulton-st., at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

HETZGER—Feb. 20, 1872, Theodore L. Metzger, aged 21 years, of dropsy of the heart.

Funeral from his brother's residence, 326 West Madison-st., Thursday morning, Feb. 22, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend.

LOWERY—In this city, Tuesday morning, Feb. 20, Margaret Lowery, wife of John Lowery.

Funeral, to-day at 10 o'clock, from No. 22 Hope-st. by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

New York city papers please copy.

ELLIOT—On the 19th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Ellen Gregory, infant son of John and Theresa E. Elliot, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Doctor charged $400, which he refused to pay, and Governor Hoffman had the bill reduced to $60.

OHIO.

The Labor Reform Convention at Columbus—Prominent Names Mentioned in Connection with the Nomination for the President and Vice Presidency.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 20.—The National Convention of the Labor Reform Party, which meets in this city to-morrow, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, promises to be a grand success. Delegates from Maine, New York, Illinois, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Iowa have already arrived, and each train increases the number. The determination to nominate a ticket at all hazards upon the platform of the National Labor Union. Prominent among the candidates named are Philip Davis, of Illinois; Thos. Ewing, of Ohio; Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania; Governor Parker, of New Jersey; Governor Brown, of Missouri; Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana; and Wendell Phillips, of Massachusetts. The ticket which finds most favor is Judge Davis for President, and the Hon. Thos. Ewing or Governor Parker for Vice President. All the delegates, however, are in favor of electing the strongest and most available men.

Telegrams from all parts of the country are of the most assuring character.

Meeting of the River Improvement Convention at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—The Ohio River Improvement Convention met this morning at College Hall, and effected a temporary organization by appointing Thomas J. Powers, of Pennsylvania, temporary Chairman, and Captain J. P. Gantmyer, Secretary. Committees on Credentials and Organization were appointed. Letters were read from Senator Morton, Secretary Belknap, Governor Boreman, of West Virginia; Governor Baker, of Indiana; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and General Humphreys, of the United States Army Engineers, expressing regret that they could not be present. The meeting will organize permanently at 2 this afternoon.

The Convention this afternoon organized permanently by electing the following officers: President, Jesse D. Bright, of Kentucky; Vice Presidents, John W. Chalfant, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. M. Camden, of West Virginia; Captain R. H. Woolfolk, of Louisville; Thomas W. Means, of Hanging Rock, Ohio; James Howard, of Indiana; T. S. Shannon, of Illinois. Secretaries, Captain J. P. Santmeyer, of Cincinnati; Isaac Smith, of West Virginia; Colonel John Todd, of Kentucky.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright, upon taking the chair, made a speech in which he alluded to the proposition made twenty years ago by Commodore Eliet to dam the rivers uniting at Pittsburg from the Ohio, so that the water might be reserved to feed the river and make it navigable in dry seasons. He said that the proposition then regarded as absurd, had come to be thought feasible.

After the addresses various standing Committees were appointed.

Colonel William E. Merrill, Government Engineer-in-Chief of the improvement of the Ohio River, delivered an address.

Colonel Merrill said the plan of improvement of the Ohio was about the same as that for foreign rivers. Owing to the less dense population the same system was not attainable in this country. The Eliet plan of damming the Alleghany and Monogheia met little favor from the engineers. Mr. Roberts estimated the cost of this plan at sixty millions, not including incidental damages. He said that locks and dams were the only practicable plan for the upper end of the river. Chutes could be made in these dams to allow coal boats to pass. This plan would be impracticable below the falls at Louisville. Wing dams would answer there. Single chute dams could be made at $15,000 each. Wing dams on the Upper Ohio would cost $16,000 each. He was in favor of countenancing the present plan of improvement, that is, of damming the channel at the islands, and wing dams on bars. For lack of money he would not be able to do much on the Ohio River this year. Dredging he would resort to only in the upper part of the river; also where he would leave that work to the owners of the wharves. He was in favor of extending the jurisdiction of the Light-house Board to Western rivers.

No session to-night.

The injury of Hon. George H. Pendleton, sustained by a fall last week, it has been ascertained, is not so severe as at first supposed. He will be able to be on: in a short time.

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FINANCIAL.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—There is much excitement here over the discovery of the last Bonapartist conspiracy. That there is some truth in the report of its existence is proved by the extraordinary precaution taken by the Government here as well as in the Northern Departments. In this city and at Versailles the police force has been doubled, and the troops have received orders to remain at their barracks ready for action.

ITALY.

ROME, Feb. 20.—It is said that General Sherman will go from Naples to Egypt, and, after making a trip through that country, will return to the United States.

FLORENCE, Feb. 20.—The injuries to Madame Ristori, the well-known tragedienne, by the recent railway accident, are more serious than at first supposed. In addition to flesh bruises, Ristori sustained a fracture of the knee-pan, which will prevent her unable to attend to her professional duties for a long time.

ROME, Feb. 20.—It is reported that on Sunday last the Pope will issue a decree declaring the Ecumenical Council, the place of meeting to be either in the island of Malta or in the Tyrol, as shall be hereafter determined, and that when the Council meets the Pope will leave Rome.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The Emperor William is suffering from indisposition, and passed a restless night.

The Queen Dowager Elizabeth, who is now 71 years old, is also ill, and fears of a serious result are entertained.

The Emperor is much better to-day. He rallied sufficiently to transact business this morning.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Gen. Von Moltke and Von Roor have been created life peers by Royal decree, and will seats in the upper chamber of the Prussian diet.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 20.—The Reichsrath, by a two-thirds majority, have passed a compulsory Electoral bill, which makes important changes in the political system in the provinces, and is intended to bind them closer to the Crown.

CANADA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—An Ottawa letter to the *Express* states that there is a word of truth in the statement that a secret treaty has been made between England and the Dominion.

JAVA.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A despatch from Batavia reports that heavy gales have prevailed throughout the island of Java, and that the clove crop has been destroyed.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The money market is noticeable for its evenness to-day. The rates have been steady at 6@7 per cent, 5 per cent being the exception. Government bonds, dealers having balances temporarily left with them. Prime acceptances are quoted at 7@8 per cent. The banks are well supplied, and private buyers constitute the sole demand. Commercial bills are scarce.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were more quiet but firm. The Treasury paid out $180,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds and $156,000 on account of interest for January and February.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was dull, the rates being 109¾@110¾ for prime bankers' do Jays sterling bills, while sight bills were quoted at 110@111 1-16.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 86¾@87, and Unions at 91¼@91¾ for firsts; 89@91 for land grants, and 86@87 for incomes.

GOLD

has been firm at 110¾@110¾, having been strengthened by the advance in foreign exchange. The rates for gold loans have been 2, 2½, 3, and 4 per cent for carrying.

STOCKS.

There were large dealings in Union Pacific on the Stock Exchange, and many rumors are afloat respecting this stock. It is said that $200,000 shares are locked up in the pool, and the supply for delivery has been much contracted. The price on regular sales ranged from 37@38¾. The other stocks were quite neglected, but W. U., Lake Shore, Ohio and M. & W. were active. The St. Paul preferred shares advanced ½ per cent, while Quicksilver declined 1 per cent on common and ½ per cent on prepared.

BREADSTUFFS.

There is less demand for flour, but holders are firm. Medium family grades are in moderate request, while the low grades are rather more plentiful and quiet. Wheat is unchanged with less little doing, owing to the lack of freight room. Choice qualities alone sell well. Winter is dull and heavy. Millers are holding off, and shippers buy only to complete cargoes. There is only a moderate demand for corn, and it is freely offered at easier prices. There is a pretty large supply of damp and soft on hand.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—A Legislative Committee is investigating quarantine abuses, and as to the working of the Immigration Bureau at Castle Garden. Prominent merchants and shippers are to testify. Solon Humphreys, of the Chamber of Commerce, testified that he had been informed by Dr. Smith, the health Officer of this port. Mr. White testified having arranged to send quarantine cargoes to Jersey. Dr. Smith's services in saving him and his family during the late fearful yellow fever time he did not forget, but he could not do it for any manner on account of the business he was connected with Dr. Carnochan the biggest fraud he ever struck.

Mr. Henderson, merchant, testified that the lighterage charged on Havana vessels at quarantine at this port was one-third of vessels' actual expenses.

H. O. Gutman, Treasurer of the Atlantic Steamship Company, testified that passengers by their vessels, who were brought up by the Dr. say they had been detained from 8 to 87 for the privilege. The Company did not complain, as the passengers had to pay. The Health Officer had used arbitrary power in detaining vessels as long as he saw fit. One more year like the last at quarantine would nearly ruin the commerce of York.

Charles H. Marshall, a well-known merchant, testified to the abuses of quarantine. In one instance one of his vessels was detained, and the

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—FROM 10 TO 40 acres of land, or more if desired, on the line of C. R. I. & P. R. R., between Chicago and Riverside. JULIUS CROSBY & FRENCH, 124 West Randolph-st., corner Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE A RESIDENCE LOT 50 or 60 feet front for 5 or 10 years; must be north of Harrison, south of Kinzie, or Chicago River, and east of Ashland-av. Address, stating location, with full particulars, F 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST SIDE, north and west of Union Park, with 10 or 12 rooms and all modern improvements; will pay from $4,000 to $7,000. HART & HIGGINS, 61 Market-court.

WANTED—I WANT COTTAGE AND LOT ON West Side; small payments down, balance monthly. State full particulars. F 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT AT HYDE PARK or Kenwood, desirable location, worth from $6,000 to $7,000, in exchange for first-class, unincumbered property on Cottage Grove-av., within city limits. To those suits will pay some cash difference. JOHN M. VAITE, 5, 6, 9 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A SNUG house of 8 or 10 rooms, with lot; must be in good neighborhood, between Ogden-av. and Lincoln Park, north of Jackson, and south of Lake-st. Price not to exceed $6,000. Apply to, or address, 114 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—WEST SIDE HOUSE AND LOT valued at $4,000 or less. Will pay city mimprov. or property on Cottage Grove-av. cash payments. DOY & STONE, 57 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH Side, east of State-st., worth $4,000 to $6,000. Will pay nearly all cash, if desired. Owners send description to F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 276 State-st.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH Side, for each. Address, with full description, SUBURBAN, 429 Wabash-av., branch office.

WANTED — $50,000 WORTH OF CITY PROVED business property in Chicago. Send description and price to W. J. BARNEY, 204 Michigan-av.

WANTED—RESIDENCES, WORTH $25,000 TO $60,000, for cash customers; South Side preferred. Owners dealing with us may rest assured we will not abuse their confidence by "running" their property. Call at once. ATTORNEY, 434 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF TEN years, a cheap lot, 50 or 60 feet front, in South Side burnt district, for office and manufacturing; an alley in rear a necessity. Address, stating location and lowest terms per week, to S 43, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

4 HUSBAND COURT—A PLEASANT ROOM, suitable for two young men, with board. Terms reasonable.

15 1-2 SILVER ST.—A FEW DOORS FROM State—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board (latter preferred). Location central. Private family.

55 NORTH MAY-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board; terms, $5 per week.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—A LARGE SECond story front room, furnished or unfurnished, with board; embracing home comforts and economy.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — ROOM TO rent, with board, on first floor, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; references exchanged.

248 CALUMET-AV. — ONE VERY FINE front parlor suite, first floor; also single and double rooms for gents; elegant brick house; first-class fare; pleasant every way.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT room, unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

309 WEST MONROE-ST. — A SPLENDID front parlor, unfurnished, except carpet and fireplace; good board; also furnished bedroom.

319 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, for gentlemen and ladies, or single gentlemen.

346 ROOM for two gentlemen, with home comforts, $6 per week.

603 WEST MADISON-ST., SECOND DOOR west of Union Park—One large, nicely-furnished room, also one single room, to rent, with or without board.

609 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT PARlor, and other single rooms, furnished to rent, with board; also day boarders accommodated.

744 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM and board for two single gentlemen. Two doors south of Twenty-second-st.

755 WABASH AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished or unfurnished room to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; hot and cold water; bath-room. References exchanged. Day boarders accommodated.

1289 INDIANA-AV.—GOOD ROOMS, WITH board, for a gentleman and lady.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, JUST OPENING AT Sedgwick-st. bridge, corner of Twenty-ninth-st and Cottage Grove-av., commanding splendid view of lake. To rent, with board, rooms, single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to J. F. LATSHAW, No. 659 South State-st., Rooms 1 and 2. M. M. POTWIN, proprietor.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADison-st. $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR UNION PARK, have large furnished room, with board, for one or two gents. Address K 42, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GOOD ROOM FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, on West Side. Address, stating terms, accommodations, etc., Y 66, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND single gentleman, in a private family. Must be near Madison and west of Green-st. Address F, 55 Madison-st.

BOARD—AND ROOM, FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife where the comforts of home may be enjoyed. Address, stating terms and location, B 74, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITH front alcove rooms, unfurnished, on West side. Address, stating terms and location, B 75, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ROOM AT COTtage Grove, for a lady and son. Best references given. Address, North Branch office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SUITE of furnished rooms, or room and alcove, for himself and wife, with board, on South Side, east of State-st. In a pleasant house and locality. Must be private family, where there are few or no other boarders. A home sought rather than mere accommodation. Address, with location, ATTORNEY, 434 Wabash-av.

BOARD—A PARLOR AND TWO GOOD SIZED bedrooms, for gentleman, wife, child, and nurse, on either floor preferred, on South Side. Address, paid for first-class accommodations; location West Washington Square preferred. Address, Fourteenth-st. Address B, Bliss & Terry's, 25 Market-st.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN (WHO TRAVELS by two-thirds of the time) and wife in a private family where the comforts of a home can be had. Use of piano, or place for one. Board must be reasonable, and on West Side. Address for two days, B 11, Tribune office. References exchanged.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FURnished room, and board, with comforts of a home, on the West Side. Address P 80, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND CARRIAGE in Chicago. Also light single and double harness with Collars complete. FERRIS, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av., Lake Front.

IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE AN OPEN OR top buggy, phaeton, democrat or road wagon, harness, blanket, robe, whip, etc., call at FERRIS, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan av., Lake Front. They sell at prices cheaper than any other house in the West.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SECOND-HAND HEARSE for carriage or express. Weight, 1,300. Warranted in every respect. THOMAS & PETERSON, 696 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG SADDLE-HORSE, 7 years old; good driver in harness or saddle. Must be sold to-day, cheap. No reasonable offer refused. Also, one set of second-hand single harness. Can be seen at 880 Michigan-av. between 10 and 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SADDLE OR BUGGY horse, 7 years old, $75, at MORRISON'S Stable, near 174 West Monroe-st.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF HEAVY DRAUGHT, express and business horses, at PATRICK'S Avenue Stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TWO CAR-LOADS OF LARGE horses, weighing from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs each, and some good drivers. Can be sold cheap, corner Twenty-third and State-sts. M. C. WILBUR.

LIGHTNING-RODS—TWO GOOD LIGHTNING-rod repairers can find steady employment; wages will carry either cable or sectional rods, or both combined. Apply to, or address CUTLER & BUSH, 55 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES—O. & P. C. & R. Co's stable, corner of Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING OVER $300 in money and several papers, on the corner of West Randolph-st. and Fifth-av. or West Randolph-st., between Jefferson and Halsted. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 169 Fifth-av., or at the West Side Police Station. L. O. EGD.

LOST—ON SOUTH WATER OR CLARK-ST. A red setter dog; white breast. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at Mr. Ogden's new building, corner of Franklin and South Water-sts.

LOST—ITALIAN GREYHOUND. LIGHT-brown color; white breast and legs. Liberal reward if returned to 798 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON TWENTY-SECOND-ST., OR WABash-av., near Twenty-second-st., on Monday morning, $15, which finder will please return to E. H. care Miller Bros., 1208 State-st., and retain one dollar for trouble.

LOST—JOHN BERG, 15 YEARS OF AGE, MISSing since the Chicago fire; was a newsboy; any person giving information to his boarding parents concerning him will oblige and address MARTIN BERG, Garden Prairie, Ill.

LOST—$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of my pocket-memorandum, lost on Market-st., Tuesday morning. Apply to W. J. HEMSTREET, Room 1, 39 West Madison-st.

FOUND—MONDAY EVENING, ON ARCHER-av., a cream mare. The owner may have the same by paying cost, at corner Western-av. and Boardman-st.

STRAYED, OR STOLEN—ON LAST SUNDAY, Feb. 18th, one dark bay horse and one-seated spring carriage. A liberal reward paid on returning same to HAAS & POWELL, 27 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR PATENT COMbination Vise and Carpenter's Tool. Agents for Cornet House bells can add these, to great profit. Samples and catalogue mailed for 75 cents. LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 309 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

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DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of your business, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, and positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; consult directly or by letter. 120 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FULL CABINET Call at 945 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STANDARD HALL, SUNDAY afternoons and evenings. Inquire at Box-office, from 12 to 2.

TO RENT—NO. 16 STATE-ST., FOUR-STORY and basement brick store. Now ready for occupancy. Inquire of O. H. GLOVER or F. H. WINSTON, 96 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT, NOS. 44 AND 46 S. La Salle-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts. Apply at Corn Exchange National Bank. F. S. BUNE.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH STEAM-POWER, suitable for any manufacturing purposes. Inquire of A. T. BROWN, south west corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—HALL OVER 324 AND 326 SOUTH Clark-st. Store for sale. A good entrance. Also, lots to rent. S. S. HAVEN, 1035 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A SPACIOUS LOFT, 67x80, NO. 69 and 71 South Canal-st. Inquire at FRANZ BROS', 124 and 126 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL CORNER BRICK store, to be finished for occupancy March 1. Apply on premises, 75 West Washington-st., corner of Dearborn.

TO RENT—WE HAVE ONE LARGE ROOM TO rent, with power, and will rent a few small stalls. Also, an office, and place for storage. REED MANG'G CO., 50 West Washington-st.

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TO RENT—STALLS IN THE NEW MARKET building, south west corner Halsted and Harrison-sts., in the best arranged market building ever built in this city; commodious March 1, 1872. Apply to E. F. HOLDEN, on the building, or at 167 Clarke-st., corner Harrison.

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